TODAY'S WEATHER — PARIS: Cloudy, occasional rain. Temp. 59-48 (15-8). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 55-45 (13-7). LONDON: Occasional rain early, partly cloudy later, temp. 58-48 (15-8). Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 58-46 (15-8). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Variable. Temp. 70-50 (21-10). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 58-37 (13-3). Yesterday's temp. 55-35 (12-2).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,143 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1970 Established 1887

Austria	6 S	Libya	9 Piast.
Belgium	10 B.F.	Luxembourg	10 L.Fr.
Denmark	1.75 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.20 Dh.
France	1.00 Fr.	Netherlands	0.85 Flor.
Germany	0.90 D.M.	Nigeria	2/6
Great Britain	1/6	Norway	1.75 N.Kr.
Greece	8 Drs.	Portugal	6 Esc.
India	Rs. 2.25	Spain	15 Ptas.
Iran	20 Rials	Sweden	1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland	1/9	Switzerland	1.00 S.Fr.
Italy	130 Lire	Turkey	2.50 T.L.
Israel	I.£1.00	U.S. Military	50.15
Lebanon	75 P.	Yugoslavia	3.00 D.

Associated Press.

HAILING THE CHIEF—Party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev applauds in response to standing ovation he received after address yesterday. Among the dignitaries is Premier Alexei N. Kosygin (front row, second from right), between President Nikolaj V. Podgorny (at his right) and party theoretician Mikhail A. Suslov.

Brezhnev Calls for Red Unity, New Economy at Lenin Fete

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, April 21 (NYT).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, today marked the 100th anniversary of Lenin's birth with fresh calls for renovations in the Soviet economy and unity in the Communist world.

At Kremlin ceremonies attended by most of the world's leading Communists and the entire Soviet Politburo, Mr. Brezhnev paid glowing tribute to the "gigantic figure" of Lenin, whose centennial falls tomorrow.

But the Soviet party's general secretary mixed his expected praise of the Soviet Union's accomplishments with reminders that everything was not working well, particularly in the economy, and "we must not close our eyes" to those faults.

Noting that the 24th party congress will be held this year and a new five-year plan announced, Mr. Brezhnev said that the country is "to take new major decisions to determine the ways of development of the Soviet economy over a considerable period ahead."

New Economic Policies

This seemed to suggest that he was planning to announce new economic policies and possibly new personnel changes, as have been speculated upon in recent weeks.

The 11-man Politburo was together for the first time since last Nov. 7, indicating that the ill members of the group were well enough to attend. Mikhail A. Suslov, who had been on the sick list the longest, occasionally put on sunglasses to shield his eyes from the television lights.

It was Mr. Brezhnev's fourth nationally televised speech in the past eight days and further underscored his preeminence in the party leadership. Today's oration, which lasted for three hours, not including a half-hour intermission, was more theoretical than his other speeches last week, particularly his policy addresses in Kharkov.

Because of the occasion, the speech was heavy in ideology, with quotations from the Soviet founder liberally sprinkled through the text to provide justifications for Soviet policy. The overriding theme was that the Soviet Union was correctly—and almost single-handedly—carrying out Lenin's ideas while China, and other Communist states that differ from Moscow, were guilty of either "left" or "right" deviations or "nationalism."

Although China was criticized strongly for upsetting the unity of the Communist world, Mr. Brezhnev's harshest words were reserved for the Western world.

He seemed to be delving into the 19th-century writings of Marx and Engels when he described the "inhuman system" of capitalism.

"Modern capitalism is a society without ideals, a society without a future; hence its moral disintegration, spiritual hollowness and stupefying philistinism that is encouraged by a pseudo-culture especially created for this purpose."

Mr. Brezhnev cited what he called "the monstrous crime wave in the Western countries, the black torrents of drug addiction and pornography and the sea of perverted feelings and mutilated souls" as evidence for his claim that only Communism offers a bright future for mankind and "will triumph."

With Lenin's profile providing the backdrop for the meeting in the Palace of Congresses, which opened the two-day ceremonial ses-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Plaque to Lenin Put Up in London

LONDON, April 21 (Reuters).—Visiting Soviet lawmaker Jan Peive today unveiled a plaque commemorating Lenin and the modest white painted house in central London where he worked to create the world's first Communist state.

In a ceremony marking Lenin's birth 100 years ago tomorrow, British Housing Minister Anthony Greenwood described Russia's passionate revolutionary as a leader who changed the course of history yet remained a man of the people.

The unveiling took place in the front room of the 233-year-old house in Clerkenwell Green where Lenin lived during one of six London visits between 1902 and 1911.

Peking Says Soviet Leaders Betray Lenin

HONG KONG, April 21 (NYT).—Communist China today delivered a major polemical attack on the Soviet Union on the centennial of the birth of Lenin.

Lenin was betrayed by the present Soviet leaders, according to an article ascribed to the editorial departments of three Chinese newspapers, Jen Min Jih Pao, Hung Chi and Chish Fang Chun Pao.

The article had high praise for Lenin and his successor, Joseph Stalin. But it accused the Soviet Communist party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev, and his associates of distorting the "great image of Lenin."

The article also asserted that the activities of the Soviet leaders were "an outrageous insult" to Lenin. It accused the Soviet government of having gone "farther and farther down the road of militarism."

The editorial attacked the Soviet leaders in a long, detailed indictment under seven chapter headings. It was the most intensive ideological onslaught by Peking against Moscow in more than two years.

In 1969, border clashes erupted between Soviet and Chinese troops. The new commentary concerned itself with ideological issues and gave no hint on the status of the border talks that began last October.

The Chinese article denounced former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev for "viciously slandering Stalin" and said he had carried out a "counter-revolutionary coup d'état." It said Mr. Brezhnev was "Khrushchev the Second."

Hunger Strike by Prisoners Opens 4th Year of Greek Junta

ATHENS, April 21 (UPI).—More than 1,000 political prisoners and detainees were reported on a 24-hour hunger strike today to protest the third anniversary of the military coup that brought the regime headed by Premier George Papadopoulos to power.

Lawyers and relatives of prisoners said there was a total strike at prisons in Athens and Salonika and on the island of Crete. About 390 persons, including 25 women, are serving prison terms imposed by military courts. Persons held in detention raise the total to 1,200.

The government ordered the official celebration of the coup anniversary postponed until May 3 because of the Orthodox holy week, which began Monday.

But in a message addressed to Greeks overseas, Premier Papadopoulos said his government was strong and stable.

"The truth shines brilliantly," he said, "and Greece—prosperous, harmonious, hardworking, proud and strong—follows the road to sound democracy and stable economic development."

Boycott in Italy

ROME, April 21 (UPI).—Italian dockworkers began a six-day boycott of Greek ships today on the third anniversary of the Athens coup.

The boycott was called by Italy's three main labor unions and first reports indicated it was fully effective.

Socialist Minority Cabinet Assumes Office in Austria

VIENNA, April 21 (Reuters).—Bruno Kreisky took the oath today as chancellor of the first Socialist government in Austria's history.

Mr. Kreisky, whose party is two seats short of an absolute majority in the 165-member National Assembly, decided to form a minority government after coalition negotiations with the conservative People's party collapsed yesterday.

The conservatives lost their majority in last month's general elections in which the Socialists emerged as the biggest party.

Mr. Kreisky, 59, who was once persecuted by the Gestapo, is Austria's first chancellor of Jewish origin.

His 13-member cabinet, sworn in by President Franz Jonas today, faces a formidable task in pushing through a program of domestic reforms.

It can expect stiff opposition from the conservatives and the Austrian Freedom party, which have 80 and five seats respectively.

But Mr. Kreisky might count on occasional backing from the Freedom party, which supports his plan for electoral reforms giving smaller parties a better chance at the polls.

Observers predict that the Socialists will call new elections—perhaps within a year—in the hope of winning an absolute majority.

Foreign policy is almost certain to remain unchanged under Mr. Kreisky, who was foreign minister for eight years when the Socialists were junior partners in a coalition with the People's party.

Austria is committed to neutral status under the 1955 state treaty with the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France, which restored Austrian sovereignty and independence after World War II.

The other members of the government are little known abroad. The new foreign minister, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, 55, was Austria's ambassador in Prague until recently. He is a noted authority on international law.

32 Congressmen Bid NATO Halt Aid to Greece

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI).—Thirty-two congressmen called yesterday on the NATO countries to halt all military, economic and technical aid to the government of Greece.

The congressmen said the country's current rulers could not have held power for three days "if the nations of the world had shunned them."

Appeals to Hanoi for Serious Talks

Nixon Pledges to Withdraw 150,000 More GIs in Year

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 21 (NYT).—President Nixon pledged last night to withdraw an additional 150,000 troops from South Vietnam over the next year and once again appealed to the North Vietnamese to undertake serious negotiations.

Speaking to the country from his residence here, Mr. Nixon set forth a withdrawal scheme that seemed designed to reassure his domestic critics that he intended to proceed with his withdrawal strategy yet leave himself and his military commanders wide latitude to determine the pace of disengagement.

- Complete text of the President's television address, Page 2.
- A Washington analysis and congressional reaction. Page 2.

To the nation he gave a commitment that between now and next April the authorized troop levels in Vietnam—the present ceiling is 434,000—would be reduced by 150,000 to a new ceiling of 284,000.

To his military advisers he gave implicit assurances that the rate of withdrawal could be adjusted to the level of enemy activity and other battlefield factors in South Vietnam.

Since Mr. Nixon announced the first round of withdrawals last June, American troops have been leaving Vietnam at a rate of about 12,000 men per month. The average monthly reductions under the scheme announced last night would remain roughly the same.

But officials here conceded that while they hoped to undertake "significant" withdrawals in the early stages of the plan it was entirely possible that more men would be withdrawn near the end of the timetable, especially if battlefield conditions took a sudden turn for the worse. And the President himself said:

"The timing and pace of these new withdrawals within the overall schedule will be determined by our best judgment of the current military and diplomatic situation."

On balance, however, officials here portrayed the announcement as a vote of confidence in the President's Vietnamization program—that is, the effort to train and equip South Vietnamese forces to assume a larger share of the burden, and to "pacify" the rural countryside and bring ever-larger areas of it under government control.

Mr. Nixon noted "significant advances," in the Vietnam situation.

No Diplomatic Success

On the diplomatic front, however, Mr. Nixon reported no progress and appeared bleak about the future. He pinned the blame entirely on the intransigence of the enemy and its insistence on the removal of the Saigon regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu as a precondition to meaningful talks.

"It is Hanoi and Hanoi alone," the President declared, "that stands today blocking the path to a just peace for the peoples of Asia."

In strong terms, Mr. Nixon condemned what he called the adventurism of the North Vietnamese in Laos and Cambodia in recent months. He expressed deep concern over Hanoi's "overt aggression" against Cambodia, its "new offensives in neutral Laos," and continuing infiltration of South Vietnam down the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Says Enemy Has Failed

The President did not seek to explain or interpret the meaning of the accelerated enemy activity throughout Indochina. Other officials, however, in what they conceded to be a cheerful interpretation, said that Hanoi may have concluded that military victory in South Vietnam was now out of the question and has thus determined to take out its frustrations in Laos and Cambodia.

The President himself gave a similarly negative assessment of Hanoi's prospects in South Vietnam, announcing that the enemy had "failed to win the war in Vietnam" and declaring:

"The decision I have announced tonight means that we finally have in sight the just peace we are seeking."

Mr. Nixon offered no new diplomatic initiatives of his own. The administration's major ambition, he said, remained a "political solution that reflects the will of the South Vietnamese people."

In what may turn out to be a subtle but important change, however, Mr. Nixon did not insist on free elections as the preferred mechanism by which "the will of the South Vietnamese

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Associated Press.

President Nixon announcing new Vietnam withdrawals.

Hanoi Chief Plans Indochina Red Linkup Against U.S.

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, April 21 (NYT).—Le Duan, the North Vietnam Communist party chief, said today that the people of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia would unify their efforts against U.S. forces in Southeast Asia.

He implied that such unity was necessary because "the socialist camp" in Southeast Asia was threatened with encirclement by anti-Communist forces.

Le Duan, in a speech at the Kremlin during Lenin centennial ceremonies, seemed to be hinting for the first time publicly that Hanoi was considering a united military front against the United States and other anti-Communist forces in Southeast Asia.

This could add a new dimension to the already complicated Southeast Asian situation. Until now, Hanoi has not publicly admitted any involvement in the affairs of Laos, Cambodia, or even South Vietnam. If a united front of some sort were initiated by Hanoi, it could serve North Vietnam as justification for increasing its military activities in all three of its neighbor-countries.

The newest aspect of Le Duan's pronouncement was his reference to the people of Cambodia, where an anti-Communist regime seized power last month from Prince Norodom Sihanouk, considered a neutralist who leaned to the side of the Communists.

"It is quite obvious," Le Duan said, "that the American imperialists intend to widen the war throughout Indochina. . . ."

U.S. Cutback Dismissed

MOSCOW, April 21 (UPI).—The Russians today dismissed President Nixon's speech on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Equipment and Active Intervention

Cambodia Makes Urgent Appeal to Nixon

By Henry Kamm

PHNOM PENH, April 21 (NYT).—Premier Lon Nol sent an urgent personal appeal to President Nixon yesterday to help Cambodia in its critical situation, high Cambodian sources disclosed today.

The premier was said to have asked specifically for two kinds of assistance: Military equipment and arms and the active intervention in Cambodia of the American-trained and equipped Cambodian troops that come under the command of the U.S. Special Forces in South Vietnam.

The appeal, in the form of a personal letter, was transmitted to the U.S. Embassy here for forwarding.

The letter, which preceded Mr. Nixon's Vietnam address last night, put into concrete terms for the first time the hope of the Cambodian leaders that the United States, fighting the same enemy in South Vietnam, would rally to Cambodia's side.

Simultaneously, the government dispatched to Paris a delegation headed by Pho Pruong, a senior diplomat, to appeal for aid from the French government.

The mission will also appeal for assistance from the sizable Cambodian colony in France.

The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces are rapidly proceeding to cut all roads leading to Phnom Penh from the east and south and are approaching the outskirts of the capital. They are also choosing the spots where they will strike and, by the admission of high Cambodian military sources, have the initiative throughout their area of operation.

Gorton to Reveal Australia Pullout Decision Today

SYDNEY, April 21 (Reuters).—Australian Prime Minister John Gorton will announce a decision regarding Australian troop withdrawals from Vietnam tomorrow.

The announcement will be a sequel to President Nixon's announcement on U.S. troop withdrawal plans. Australia has 8,500 men in Vietnam.

In Wellington, New Zealand, Prime Minister Keith Holyoake told Parliament there will be no reduction in New Zealand's troop commitment to Vietnam at present. But he said he hopes some withdrawal can take place later this year of New Zealand's 500 men.

NASA by AP.

ACTION IN SPACE—The space agency has just released pictures taken by the astronauts aboard Apollo-13 after the emergency which forced them to abort their lunar landing mission. In the picture above, John L. Swigert jr. and another astronaut hook up jerry-built pipe system to the lithium hydroxide canisters in the lunar module to clean the atmosphere of its excessive carbon dioxide.

Cambodians Use Vietnamese As Shield, 30 Are Casualties

SAANG, Cambodia, April 21 (Reuters).—Some 30 Vietnamese were killed or wounded when they were caught in a crossfire between Cambodian and Viet Cong forces near here today, eyewitnesses said.

They were among a group of 90 Vietnamese ordered by the Cambodian Army to march toward the town of Saang, which lies 18 miles south of Phnom Penh and which was captured two days ago by the Viet Cong. The group was carrying a white flag.

The Vietnamese were approaching the Viet Cong positions when both the Viet Cong and Cambodian troops opened fire, catching the civilians in the middle, the eyewitnesses said.

Ten foreign journalists who accompanied the group escaped without injury through undergrowth along the edge of the Bassac River.

As many as 30 dead and wounded lay on the road after the shooting. The group, which included small children and old men and women, had been used by Cambodian troops preparing to attack Saang as a screen in hopes of preventing the Viet Cong from opening fire.

As they drew near the Viet Cong, one of the guerrillas raised himself from cover and held up a hand telling the group to halt. Suddenly a shot was fired and the civilians were left in the direct line of fire between the two forces.

The Vietnamese had been given leaflets to pass to the Viet Cong urging them to leave Cambodia.

The Vietnamese were brought here on trucks at noon and stood for more than an hour with a white flag alongside the front line of Cambodian troops. A loudspeaker broadcast the Cambodian troops' intentions to the Viet Cong.

Brig. Gen. Sosthene Fernandez, military commander of Cambodia's Second Military Region, told reporters: "This is a very new experiment to appeal to the conscience of the other side. If the VC shoot at their compatriots, it is not our fault. They will also reveal their own positions, which will be very interesting for us."

But House Liberal Faults Plan

Nixon Speech Wins Praise From Some Key Democrats

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Democratic leaders in Congress today praised President Nixon's decision to withdraw 150,000 more troops from Vietnam but a liberal Democratic House leader charged Mr. Nixon had "yielded to the generals" seeking a slower pullout rate.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D., Mont, said the President's plan to remove the additional men was both pleasing and surprising—surprising, he said, because of recent developments in Indochina which could have been used to justify a smaller pullout.

House Speaker John W. McCormack, D., Mass., said Mr. Nixon's televised report last night was "very strong and very hopeful . . . a very good one."

But Rep. Ronald Fraiser of Minnesota, chairman of the liberal *Democratic Study Group*, charged that the President's one-year withdrawal period leaves open the "possibility . . . that no troops will be withdrawn until the very last months."

The generals involved in Vietnam, he said, had wanted a slower rate of troop withdrawals, and "in effect, Nixon has acceded to them."

Seen as 'Serious Risk'

Another House liberal, Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, D., N.Y., said Mr. Nixon was taking "a serious *risk by dragging out withdrawal* over a long period of time and never saying he will withdraw support troops." The President specified "combat forces" in speaking of pullout plans.

Former Democratic national chairman Sen. Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma said Mr. Nixon "obviously" had reached a "compromise designed to please the military leaders urging a slowdown . . . the pace is still too slow. The fact it leaves 284,000 American troops out there is unacceptable."

Sen. George D. Aiken of Vermont, dean of Senate Republicans and a Vietnam "dove," said the 150,000 figure was only a "minimum" and that "we all hope we can do better than that."

GOP House leader Gerald Ford of Michigan declared the speech was "conclusive evidence that President Nixon's policy of Vietnamization is a success." The President said the rearming of South Vietnamese forces and placing more of the combat burden on them—"Vietnamization"—was "substantially" ahead of expectation.

Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania told newsmen that the President let Hanoi know "they have a chance for a better (peace) agreement from us than they will get later in Saigon."

A White House spokesman said that public response to Mr. Nixon's statement was relatively light but mainly favorable.

Thieu Approves Plan

SAIGON, April 21 (UPI).—President Nguyen Van Thieu tonight expressed approval of President Nixon's plan to withdraw another 150,000 American troops *from Vietnam in the next year but* said he hoped it would be accompanied by greater material aid.

The announcement brought expressions of dismay from a number of opposition political leaders in Vietnam, and a senate leader predicted that still another large withdrawal would follow late next year. Many parliamentarians expressed fear the withdrawal would harm South Vietnam's economy.

Hanoi Chief Predicts Reds Will Link Up in Indochina

(Continued from Page 1)

Vietnam as containing the "propagandistic pretext" he needs to justify prolonging the war.

They also said the U.S. plans for new troop reductions were announced to influence coming *congressional elections*.

The official news agency Tass, in a report from Washington, said the President "reaffirmed the former attitude he had set out in the so-called Guam doctrine . . ."

"The President again repreated that the rate of American withdrawals from Vietnam, as before, would depend on progress at the Paris negotiations and the level of enemy activity," Tass added.

"These conditions are known to give a propagandistic pretext to the Nixon administration for attempts to vindicate in the opinion of the American people the policy of prolongation of the war, as the American people more and *more vigorously press* for the United States immediate withdrawal from Vietnam."

The agency said Mr. Nixon had announced the planned withdrawal of 150,000 troops because he was "compelled to reckon with public opinion due to *the forthcoming* congressional elections in the fall."

Reporting President Nixon's statement that he would "not hesitate to take strong and effective measures" in the event of increased military action by adversaries of the Saigon regime, as well as in Laos and Cambodia, Tass said, "such measures can only mean a new stage of escalation of the war."

Nixon's Address on Vietnam

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., April 21—Following is the text of President Nixon's television address to the nation as released by the White House:

I have requested this television time to give you a progress report on our plan to bring a just peace to Vietnam.

When I first outlined our program last June, I stated that the rate of American withdrawals from Vietnam would depend on three criteria—progress in the training of the South Vietnamese, progress in the Paris negotiations, and the level of enemy activity.

Tonight I am pleased to report that progress in training and equipping South Vietnamese forces has substantially exceeded our original expectations last June.

Very significant advances have also been made in pacification. The percentage of the rural population in secure areas under the government of South Vietnam has grown steadily while that under Viet Cong control has dropped sharply.

Although we recognize that *problems remain, these are encouraging trends.*

Reports With Regret

However, I must report with regret that no progress has taken place on the negotiating front. The enemy still demands that we unilaterally and unconditionally withdraw all American forces, that in the process we overthrow the elected government of South Vietnam and that the United States accept a political settlement that would have the practical consequence of the forcible imposition of a Communist government upon the people of South Vietnam.

That would mean humiliation and defeat for the United States. As I have repeatedly stated, that we cannot and will *not accept.*

Let me now turn to the third criterion for troop withdrawals—the level of enemy activity. In several areas since December, *that level has substantially* increased.

In recent months Hanoi has sent thousands more of their soldiers to launch new offensives in neutral Laos in violation of the Geneva accords of 1962 to which they were signatories.

South of Laos, almost 40,000 Communist troops are now conducting overt aggression against Cambodia, a small neutralist country the Communists have *used for years as a base for* attack upon South Vietnam in violation of the Geneva accords of 1954 to which they were also signatories.

Indochina Aggression

This follows the consistent pattern of North Vietnamese *aggression in Indochina. During* the past eight years they have sent tens of thousands of troops into all three countries of the peninsula across every single common border.

Men and supplies continue to pc.. down the Ho Chi Minh Trail: and in the past two weeks, the Communists have stepped up their attacks upon allied forces in South Vietnam.

However, despite this new enemy activity, there has been *an overall decline in enemy* force levels in South Vietnam since December.

As the enemy force levels have declined and as the South Vietnamese have assumed more of the burden of battle, American casualties have declined.

In the first three months of 1970 the number of Americans killed in action dropped to the lowest first-quarter level in five years.

Began Last June

In June, a year ago, when we began troop withdrawals, we did so on a "cut and try" basis —with no certainty the program would be successful. In June we announced withdrawal of 25,000 American troops; in September an additional 35,000 *and in December another 50,000.* These withdrawals have now been completed and as of April 15, a total of 115,500 men have returned home from Vietnam.

We have now reached a point where we can confidently move from a period of "cut and try" to a longer-range program for the replacement of Americans by South Vietnamese troops.

I am, therefore, tonight announcing plans for the withdrawal of an additional 150,000 American troops to be completed during the spring of next year. This will bring a total reduction of 265,500 men in our armed *forces in Vietnam below the* level that existed when we took office 15 months ago.

The timing and pace of these new withdrawals within the overall schedule will be determined by our best judgment of the current military and diplomatic situation.

This far-reaching decision was made after consultation with our commanders in the field. It has the approval of the government of South Vietnam.

Risks Involved

Viewed against the enemy's escalation in Laos and Cambodia, and the stepped-up attacks this month in South Vietnam, it clearly involves some risks.

But I again remind the leaders of North Vietnam that while we are taking these risks for peace they will be taking grave risks should they attempt to use the occasion to jeopardize the security of our remaining forces in Vietnam by increased military action in Vietnam, in Cambodia or in Laos.

I repeat what I said November 3 and December 15. If I conclude that increased enemy action jeopardizes our remaining forces in Vietnam, I shall not hesitate to take strong and effective measures to deal with that situation.

The decision I have announced tonight to withdraw 150,000 more men over the next year is based entirely on the progress of our Vietnamization program.

There is a better, shorter path to peace—through negotiations. We shall withdraw more than *150,000 over the next year if we* make progress on the negotiating front.

Had the other side responded positively at Paris to our offer of May 14 last year, most American and foreign troops could already have left South Vietnam.

Blames Hanoi

It is Hanoi's intransigence that has forced us down the road of Vietnamization. We desire nothing more than the opportunity to withdraw all American forces and bring a just peace to Vietnam.

A political settlement is the heart of the matter. It is what the fighting has been about in Indochina for 30 years.

We have noted with interest the recent statement by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister [Jacob] Malik concerning a possible new Geneva conference on Indochina.

We do not yet know the full implications of this statement. It is in the spirit of the letters I wrote on April 7, to the signatories of the 1962 Geneva accords, urging consultations and observance of the accords. We have consistently said we are willing to explore any reasonable path to peace. We are in the process of exploring this one.

But whatever the fate of this particular move, we are ready for a settlement fair to everyone.

Let me briefly review the principles that govern our view of a just political settlement.

First, our overriding objective is a political solution that reflects the will of the South Vietnamese people and allows them to determine their future without outside interference.

Reaffirms Decision

I again reaffirm this government's acceptance of eventual, total withdrawal of American troops. In turn, we must see the permanent withdrawal of all North Vietnamese troops and be given reliable assurances they will not return.

Second, a fair political solution should reflect the existing relationship of political forces. We recognize the complexity of shaping machinery that would fairly apportion political power in South Vietnam. We are flex*ible; we have offered nothing* on a take-it-or-leave-it basis.

Third, we will abide by the outcome of the political process agreed upon. President Thieu and I have repeatedly stated our willingness to accept the free decision of the South Vietnamese people. But, we will not agree to the arrogant demand that the elected leaders of the government of Vietnam be overthrown before real negotiations can begin.

Let me briefly review the record of our efforts to end the war in Vietnam through negotiations.

Told Repeatedly

We were told repeatedly in the past that our adversaries would negotiate seriously—

...if only we stopped the bombing of North Vietnam;

...if only we began withdrawing our forces from South Vietnam;

...if only we dealt with the National Liberation Front as one f the parties to the negotiations;

...if only we agreed in principle to remove all our forces from Vietnam.

We have taken all these steps.

The United States over a year and a half ago halted all bombing of North Vietnam. Long ago we agreed to negotiate with the National Liberation Front as one of the parties. We have already withdrawn 115,500 American troops. I have announced tonight a decision to reduce American force levels by a quarter of a million men from what they were fifteen months ago. We have offered repeatedly to withdraw all of our troops if the North Vietnamese would withdraw theirs. We have taken risks for peace that every fair and objective man can readily recognize.

Still there is no progress at the peace table.

It is Hanoi, and Hanoi alone, that stands today blocking the path to a just peace for the peoples of Southeast Asia.

Astronauts Return

When our astronauts returned safely to earth last Friday, the whole world rejoiced with us. We could have had no more eloquent demonstration of a profound truth—that the greatest force working for peace in the world today is the fact that men and women everywhere, regardless of differences of race, religion, nationality, or political philosophy, value the life of a human being. We were as one as we thought of those brave *men, their wives, their children,* their parents.

The death of a single man in war, whether he is an American, a South Vietnamese, Viet Cong or North Vietnamese, is a human tragedy. That is why we want to end this war and achieve a just peace. We call upon our adversaries to join us in working at the conference table toward that goal.

No presidential statement on Vietnam would be complete without an expression of our concern for the fate of the American prisoners of war.

The callous exploitation of the anxieties and anguish of the *parents, the wives and children* of those brave men, as negotiating pawns, is an unforgivable breach of the elementary rules of conduct between civilized nations. We shall continue to make every possible effort to get Hanoi to provide information on the whereabouts of all prisoners; to allow them to communicate with their families; to permit inspection of prisoner-of-war camps; and to provide for the early release of at least the sick and wounded.

Long, Costly War

Five years ago, American *combat troops were first sent* to Vietnam. The war since that time has been the longest and one of the most costly and difficult conflicts in our history.

The decision I have announced tonight means that we finally have in sight the just peace we are seeking. We can now say with confidence that pacification is succeeding. We can say with confidence that the South Vietnamese can develop the capability for their own defense. We can say with confidence that all American combat forces can and will be withdrawn.

I could not make these state*ments tonight had it* not been for the dedication, bravery and sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of young men who have served in Vietnam.

Nor could I have made it had it not been for the perseverance of millions of Americans at home.

When men write the history of the nation they will record that no people in the annals of time made greater sacrifices in a more selfless cause than the American people *sacrificed* for the right of eighteen million people in a faraway land to avoid the imposition of Communist rule against their will *and for their right to determine* their own future free of any outside interference.

Enemy Failed

The enemy has failed to win the war in Vietnam because of three basic errors in their strategy.

They thought they could win a military victory. They have failed to do so.

They thought they could win politically in South Vietnam. They have failed to do so.

They thought they could win politically in the United States. This proved to be their most fatal miscalculation.

In this great free country of ours, we debate—we disagree, sometimes violently, but the mistake the totalitarians make over and over again is to conclude that debate in a free country is proof of weakness. We are not a weak people. We are a strong people. America has never been defeated in our proud 190-year history and we shall not be defeated in Vietnam.

Tonight I want to thank the American people for the support which you have given so generously to the cause of a just peace in Vietnam.

It is your steadiness and your stamina that the leaders of North Vietnam are watching tonight. It is these qualities, as much as any proposals, that will bring them to negotiate.

It is America's resolve, as well as America's reasonableness, that will achieve our goal of a just peace in Vietnam and strengthen the foundations of a just and lasting peace in the Pacific and in the world.

Nixon Pledge On Troop Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

people" could be translated into political order. The White House has placed heavy emphasis on free elections in the past.

Holding out the possibility that the United States would be willing to accept other means of reaching a political settlement, the President said:

"A fair political solution should reflect the existing relationship of political forces. We recognize the complexity of shaping machinery that would fairly apportion political power in South Vietnam. We are flexible. . . ."

This could mean—as administration sources have hinted in the past—that Mr. Nixon would accept a settlement in which both sides would be given political control over areas they now dominate militarily.

The President also "noted with interest" the recent statement by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik for a new Geneva conference on Indochina, and said that Washington would continue to "explore" the implications of the proposal.

Associated Press.

THE SECOND SYMBOL—A patriotic motif of 15 flags representing the republics of the Soviet Union, topped by a Soviet flag and star, decorating Moscow's Red Square alongside the ancient St. Basil's Cathedral for the duration of Lenin's centennial ceremonies.

News Analysis

Nixon Covers His Flanks In a Military Manner

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, April 21 (WP).—President Nixon's announcement yesterday that he will withdraw 150,000 troops from Vietnam over the next 12 months was calculated to combine maximum advantage with minimum risk.

By announcing a 150,000 cutback —he had been widely expected to order only a 50,000 withdrawal for the next *four months—he* gained important domestic political dividends. But he left himself the options of slowing or speeding the actual rate of withdrawal as military and political conditions dictate — without changing the present average of 12,500 men a month.

He could, for example, reduce withdrawals in the months ahead to cope with uncertainties on the battlefield. Then, if he chooses, he could speed them up—if military circumstances permit—as the 1970 congressional campaign period gets under way.

The President's military commanders wanted him to reduce *the withdrawal rate from 12,500 a* month, or temporarily freeze withdrawals altogether. Some of the President's other advisers recently have been urging him to increase the withdrawal rate—to fulfill the "hope" he expressed last June of withdrawing "all" ground troops by the end of 1970.

Mr. Nixon's statement that the "timing and pace" of the withdrawals will be determined "by our best judgment of the current military and diplomatic situation" ap*peared to be a concession to those* who advised slower cutbacks because of the uncertainties growing out of the increased fighting in Laos and Cambodia.

The President and his advisers are convinced, however, that Communist forces in Vietnam will be operating in the next year with a strategy of protracted warfare and that there will be no large-scale attacks similar to the Tet offensive of 1968. They expect Communist efforts to be concentrated against South Vietnamese forces, to test their readiness for the combat role they are taking over from the American command as its troops withdraw.

According to Mr. Nixon's announcement, there will be no more than 284,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam by next spring, compared to 549,500 men when the President *took office in January, 1969.* The current authorized troop level is 434,000, although fewer troops are actually in Vietnam.

Escape Hatch

The President provided himself with a major safety clause if there is an adverse turn on the battlefield or setback in the Vietnamization program. He suddenly broadened the whole set of conditions governing his withdrawal program by saying he will be guided in his *actions not only by the level of* fighting in South Vietnam alone, but by the scope of warfare in all Indochina.

For the first time, the President warned North Vietnam against moves that might "jeopardize the security of our remaining forces in Vietnam by increased military *action in Vietnam, in Cambodia or* Laos."

This new condition acknowledges more specifically than he ever had done before that the area of conflict is all Indochina, not just Vietnam. By clear implication, although the President did not admit it directly, this also amounts *to admitting that the* Vietnamization program alone cannot bring an end to the war, or even an end to American involvement in Indochina.

At one point the President said, "A political settlement is the heart of the matter," even though he claimed, rhetorically, that "we finally have in sight the just peace we are seeking."

Another admission was tucked into the President's remarks: that the troop withdrawals began on a "cut and try" basis rather than with the firm, concrete plan the President indicated he had had from the outset.

There was a second important message in his speech for North Vietnam. He told the strategists in Hanoi, almost boastfully, that "their most fatal miscalculation" was to believe they could "win politically" in the United States by stampeding him into a precipitate or unconditional withdrawal of U.S. troops.

Other Side of Coin

This clearly has been Hanoi's worst calculation: It is the other side of the withdrawal coin. For while he is fending off domestic pressures for a quicker troop withdrawal, the President is showing Hanoi that he can stretch out the withdrawals over a considerable period of time—with the threat that a "residual force" of U.S. troops might remain indefinitely if there is no peace settlement.

This is why Mr. Nixon's strategists *refuse to accept as* conclusive the current retreat of the Soviet Union from Ambassador Jakob A. Malik's tentative talk of the need for a "new Geneva conference," to which President Nixon again alluded.

American officials believe that Mr. Malik's original suggestion was made on specific instructions. Moreover, they believe it was made after consultation with Hanoi. They are puzzled by Mr. Malik's apparent withdrawal of his sug*gestion and suspect that it may* reflect an inability of the collective leadership in Hanoi to make firm decisions.

The war does stand at a new crossroads point in all Indochina, from which it can widen or begin to contract through negotiations.

The President chose to avoid mentioning that the United States is now considering sending arms aid to Cambodia, but he managed to convey that implication.

For the government is now gambling that the Communist side soon may decide to activate the dormant diplomatic alternative in the war, rather than choose to see the United States proceed with *phased troop withdrawals* at a pace that it can control politically.

Thant Visiting Vienna For UN Unit Meetings

VIENNA, April 21 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant, arriving here today, said he "attached very great importance" to the strategic arms limitation (SALT) talks going on here.

But Mr. Thant, whose *visit is not* connected with the talks, declined any other comment on the Soviet-American negotiations. It was not known whether he would meet any SALT negotiators during his five-day stay.

The UN chief came here to attend a meeting of the governing board *of the UN Industrial Development* Organization and conferences of other UN groups.

Tass Head Named

MOSCOW, April 21 (UPI).—Leonid M. Zamyatin, the head of the press department of the Soviet *Foreign Ministry*, has been named head of the news agency Tass, authoritative sources said today. He replaces Sergei Lapin, a former ambassador to China and a former deputy foreign minister who has been named director of the state committee on radio and television, the sources said.

Brezhnev Calls for Red World Unity

Urges New Economy At Lenin Ceremonies

(Continued from Page 1)

sion, Mr. Brezhnev repeatedly ed for the need to have "cem unity" in the Communist world combat imperialism and lead world to Communism.

"Regrettably, we sometimes cases when the cooperation tween Socialist countries rupted in a most serious man he said.

"This is shown by the pr state of China's relations with Soviet Union and other Soc countries. This situation is ously the fruit of the nationali policy of the Chinese leader and the result of its rupture the principles laid down by Le Mr. Brezhnev said.

He did not refer to the month-old talks between China Russia that have gone on in Pe on border and other questi

The 6,000 party faithful in audience, and most of the foreign Communists on the form behind the podium, appl ed the anti-Chinese remarks. able exceptions were Nic Ceausescu, the Romanian le and Le Duan, the North namese, whose countries are tral in the Sino-Soviet feud.

There was no representative either China or Albania at meeting—the only Commu countries to be absent.

To back up his call for Com nist unity, Mr. Brezhnev refe to the invasion of Czechoslova in August, 1968, by the ar forces of the Warsaw Pact co tries, with the exception of mania.

On Czechoslovakia

He said the situation in Cze slovakia was "a long-premedita demagogy-screened attempt of remnants of the former exploi classes, in alliance with the r *opportunists and with the sup* of world imperialism to destroy foundations of the socialist sys in Czechoslovakia, isolate it f the fraternal countries, and the strike a heavy blow at the positi of socialism in Europe."

Mr. Ceausescu, who has b at odds with Moscow over Czechoslovak invasion, again stained from the general appla He is to speak tomorrow.

Gustav Husak, who repl Alexander Dubcek as the Cze slovak leader, spoke later in day and defended the invasion the "internationalist" duty of other countries.

Much of the speech was a re of Communist history as interpr by current Soviet ideologists. had a general positive tone, en with the declaration that Com nism will triumph. But Mr. Br nev said that at present, while Soviet Union is under "socialis there has not yet been "the c plete and final settlement of *social problems.*"

In Communist ideology, a co try first achieves "socialis which is what the Soviet Un claims for itself, on the way achieving the rather utopian of "communism," when the s as it is known today will di pear.

The history broke with the rent trend of giving Stalin a n positive interpretation than he ceived under former Premier kita S. Khrushchev. The only lusion to Stalin was when Brezhnev said during Lenin's time and after his death. party courageously and op criticized, as it continues to do this day, "errors and shorto ings."

It sternly denounced the sonality cult which led to violati *of the "Leninist norms of party* state life, of socialist legality democracy," he said.

Mr. Brezhnev had little bette say about Mr. Khrushchev, whom replaced as party leader in Octo 1964, in a virtual coup. He said party emphatically rejected sub tivism, which expounds unform *improvisation in place of a "sc* tific approach to phenomena social life."

"The party tells the people truth, no matter how stern it be," he said.

All problems facing the party surmountable, Mr. Brezhnev but party leaders "must not our eyes to them but find effec means of overcoming them."

WEATHER

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Rain
ANKARA	16	61	Sunny
ATHENS	20	68	Partly cloud
BEIRUT	23	73	Cloudy
BELGRADE	20	68	Party cloud
BERLIN	12	54	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Rain
BUDAPEST	15	59	Very cloudy
CAIRO	25	77	Sunny
CASABLANCA	17	63	Partly cloud
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Rain
COSTA D' SOL	22	72	Partly cloud
DUBLIN	10	50	Overcast
EDINBURGH	3	37	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Rain
FRANKFURT	12	54	Cloudy
GENEVA	11	52	Partly cloud
HELSINKI	5	41	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	18	64	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Sunny
LISBON	10	50	Sunny
LONDON	13	55	Rain
MADRID	15	59	Sunny
MILAN	19	66	Partly cloud
MONTREAL	9	48	Cloudy
MOSCOW	5	41	Rain
MUNICH	9	48	Showers
NEW YORK	2	36	Showers
NICE	15	59	Partly cloud
OSLO	4	39	Showers
PARIS	11	52	Rain
PRAGUE	13	55	Partly cloud
ROME	19	66	Overcast
SOFIA	24	75	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	8	46	Very cloudy
TEL AVIV	20	68	Partly cloud
TUNIS	18	64	Overcast
VENICE	10	50	Rain
VIENNA	12	54	Overcast
WARSAW	10	50	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	16	61	Sunny
ZURICH	10	50	Partly cloud

(U.S., Canadian temperatures latest at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Penn State President Forced To Flee as Mob Attacks Home

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP).—Eric A. Walker, president of Pennsylvania State University, and his wife fled their campus home early today after students stoned it and broke some windows.

At the same time, racial conflicts and anti-war protests set off a series of disturbances at several U.S. colleges and high schools.

About 1,000 of Penn State's 25,500 students attended a meeting last night to protest arrests at an anti-war sit-in last week. Small fires were extinguished in several dormitories and classroom buildings. At least one was started by a gasoline bomb.

A racial clash of high school students at Atlantic City, N.J., resulted in two injuries and 19 arrests yesterday. Several shop windows were broken in the downtown area. A girl student was bruised by a chair thrown in an Atlantic City high school cafeteria and a city policeman was kicked and beaten when he tried to make arrests.

The high school was closed pending an investigation of the cause of the trouble. It was said to have been started by a false rumor of a stabbing.

Racial tension was also blamed for firebombings at both the high school and the University of Kansas in Lawrence, Kan. Part of the student union's quarters at the university was destroyed, but there was only minor fire damage at the high school, where several windows were shot out.

Classes resumed yesterday at Lawrence city schools, where all classes were dismissed Friday because of racial unrest.

Other incidents:

● Keuka College, Keuka Park, N.Y.—Some of the 35 black students at the 830-student private college for women in the Finger Lakes region left the campus after administrators refused to meet their demands for a better center for black students and reinstatement of black students suspended after a disturbance at a campus concert last week.

● Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y.—Officials locked the ROTC offices and classrooms after a sit-in by 100 students from Hobart, a men's college, and William Smith, a college for women.

● Los Angeles—A firebomb was thrown through a window of a Bank of America branch, causing extensive damage. Police said that they did not know if it was linked to last weekend's turmoil at Santa Barbara, where firebombs were thrown in a Bank of America branch which replaced one burned down in February.

● Yale University, New Haven, Conn.—The Yale student senate voted 33-26 to urge the entire Yale community to attend a meeting tonight to vote on a strike protesting the approaching trial of eight Black Panthers charged in the slaying of another Panther.

Information Aide Leaves Mitchell Staff

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, April 21 (WP).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell and his press officer are parting ways, the Justice Department confirmed today.

Jack C. Landau, a former Washington newsman who has directed the department's information office since Mr. Mitchell took office last year, is looking for private employment.

Mr. Mitchell denied reports that Mr. Landau was being fired for failing to project a proper administration "image." He issued a statement saying Mr. Landau's "service to me and the department has been exemplary. I had hoped that he would remain as long as I was attorney general."

The statement said Mr. Landau has stayed at the department for the last few months "at my request, despite his desire to return to a position in the news media," and will remain until a replacement is selected.

"I understand the appeal of an active media role as a reporter or editor over a government information office," said Mr. Mitchell, who with other administration officials has frequently criticized the press.

Although some department officials have complained privately that their message was not getting across to the public through the department's undermanned information office, there has been no public indication that Mr. Mitchell has been dissatisfied with Mr. Landau's handling of the job.

Mr. Landau, who was a reporter for The Washington Post and the Washington bureau of the Newhouse News Service before going to work for Mr. Mitchell, was regarded by some officials as far more liberal on civil rights and other matters than any other top aide to Mr. Mitchell. He was considered to have unusually close contact with the attorney general and to be one of his staunchest admirers.

2 U.S. Governors Warn Pentagon On Gas Shipment

SALEM, Ore., April 21 (UPI).—The governors of Oregon and Washington warned the Defense Department yesterday that they could not defend nerve gas shipments against expected attacks by dissidents.

The governors also warned that they were planning court action to halt the shipment. They noted that the U.S. surgeon general had said he was not satisfied with the Army's safety precautions.

Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon and Gov. Dan Evans of Washington said that the states could not cope with demonstrations or attempts to destroy or damage a train by explosives or arms.

The governors wrote to Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird citing seven reasons why the Army should dispose of its nerve gas elsewhere. The department plans to ship the gas from Okinawa to the Umatilla Army Depot near Hermiston in northeast Oregon. It would travel by rail across the state.

State Department Awaits Details on Soviet Bid to Ford

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP).—The State Department said today it expects to get "more specifics" from the Ford Motor Co. before it can determine whether the Soviet request that Ford build a truck factory in Russia is in harmony with regulations controlling trade with Communist countries.

"We were told about the general purpose of the trip and they [the Ford Motor Co.] are aware that export control regulations are a factor," a State Department spokesman said.

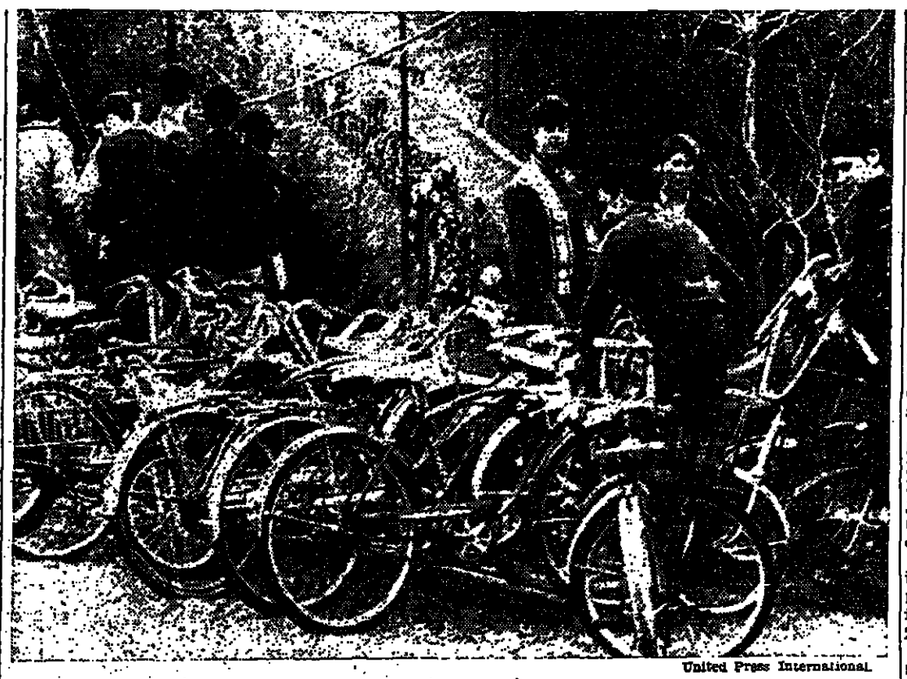
News dispatches from Moscow said the Soviet Union has asked Henry Ford 2d, chairman of the board of the automobile firm, to establish a giant truck factory in the Soviet Union.

Ford Leaves Russia For U.S. Via London

MOSCOW, April 21 (Reuters).—Henry Ford 2d, chairman of the Ford Motor Co., left the Soviet Union on his way home today after discussing the possibility of building a truck factory for the Russians.

He told a press conference yesterday after talks with Soviet leaders and industrial chiefs that his company might reach agreement with the Russians "in the not too distant future."

Mr. Ford, who left for London on his way back to the United States, met Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin yesterday at the end of his ten-day visit.



United Press International.

PROTESTING POLLUTION—Hundreds of students at Brookfield, Conn., high school took to bicycles or walked to classes yesterday in support of "Earth Day" antipollution protest. The students refused to ride air-polluting school buses.

Senate Backs Exchange Visits By U.S. and Soviet Officials

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, April 21 (NYT).—The Senate passed legislation yesterday that would establish a program of exchange visits between government officials and politicians of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Under the legislation, which now goes to the House, up to 100 government officials of each country would exchange visits over the next five years.

The bill was approved by a 38 to 28 vote with the opposition coming largely from conservative Republicans and some Southern Democrats.

Leading the Republican opposition, Sen. Robert J. Dole, R., Kan., objected that the bill would authorize unnecessary travel by members of Congress, with no assurances that there would be reciprocal visits by Soviet officials.

Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, sponsor of the bill, contended that the bill would promote better understanding between the two countries and make members of Congress better informed when they come to vote on such issues as construction of an anti-ballistic missile system.

Sen. Gravel said that it was "a strange state of affairs" when Congress votes billions of dollars for defense against the Soviet Union and "yet most congressmen and senators who cast their votes have never been there." Thirty-six members of the Senate and 75 members of the House have visited Russia.

Under the current U.S.-Soviet cultural exchange program, he noted, there are visits of scientists, doctors, athletes and artists. "But we don't send the people who make the decision on the ABM," he observed.

The bill would authorize $5 million to pay for the travel of American officials and to arrange itineraries for visiting Soviet officials. American officials eligible for the program would be members of Congress, state governors, leaders of state legislatures, and some mayors.

The Soviet officials are expected to be drawn from the Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers and the leaders of the individual Soviet republics.

100 Methodist Bishops Assail War in Vietnam

ST. LOUIS, April 21 (NYT).—The nation's 100 Methodist bishops have called the war in Vietnam a "fiasco impossible to justify" and urged the immediate acceleration of troop withdrawals along with stepped-up peace talks in Paris.

The bishops' "State of the Church" message opened a five-day general conference yesterday of the 11-million-member United Methodist Church.

Nearly 1,000 delegates, equally divided between ministers and lay persons, applauded the message, which cited racism, pollution and intergroup tension as top-priority problems in the new decade.

Cancer Research Center

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT).—A center for research into the biology of cancer has been established at the Salk Institute in San Diego, Calif., under a $5-million grant from Dr. Armand Hammer, chairman of the board of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation in Los Angeles and president of Hammer Galleries, Inc., in New York.

'Mums Producer Accused by U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 21 (WP).—Trade in chrysanthemum cuttings has been nipped in the bud by the country's largest 'mum breeder, the Justice Department charged yesterday.

Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio, one of its subsidiaries and a nonprofit corporation conspired to corner the 'mum market, the government said.

The suit said that Yoder required purchasers of its cuttings to agree to restrict their use, to pay royalties on nonpatented varieties, and to resell them at fixed prices. The complaint, filed in U.S. District Court in San Francisco, asked the court "to restore competition in the breeding of chrysanthemums and propagation of chrysanthemum cuttings."

Astronauts Tell Probers of Flight; No Details Given

HOUSTON, April 21 (UPI).—The Apollo-13 astronauts made a full report today on their abortive moon landing flight.

Astronauts James Lovell, Fred Haise and John Swigert planned a nationally televised news conference to describe publicly for the first time how they survived America's worst space flight emergency.

Capt. Lovell's crew met privately with Edgar M. Cortright, chief of the agency's Langley Research Center, named to head an official investigation of the oxygen tank explosion that wrecked the third American moon landing mission. Other key space agency leaders also were in attendance.

Mr. Cortright announced today that Neil Armstrong, the first man on the moon, had been named to the board of inquiry.

The three astronauts now face nine days of intense debriefing, including a report to top space agency officials today, and a discussion tomorrow with the crewmen for the next two moon landing missions.

Meanwhile, in Wichita, Kansas, Beech Aircraft engineering teams are working around the clock to try to determine the cause of the explosion in the Apollo-13 service module.

Beech makes the cryogenic—super cold—oxygen tanks. The space agency says it appears one tank ruptured and something happened to another to cause it to lose pressure.

Death Sentence Is Requested for Manson Disciple

LOS ANGELES, April 21 (UPI).—A member of the "Manson family" must die in the gas chamber for the torture-slaying of a musician who refused to turn over his money to Charles Manson, a jury ruled today.

The same jury which found Robert Kenneth Beausoleil, 22, guilty of first-degree murder recommended the death penalty for the murder of Gary Hinman, 34.

Beausoleil took the death penalty finding with no outward show of emotion. Superior Court Judge William Keene set May 12 for arguments for a new trial and formal sentencing.

Beausoleil testified at the trial that he was at Mr. Hinman's home when the musician was killed. But he said it was Manson himself who stabbed Mr. Hinman in the chest with a bowie knife after torturing the man in an attempt to force him to give the "family" $20,000.

It was the second trial for Beausoleil. The first ended in a hung jury.

Soviet Naval Maneuvers

WASHINGTON, April 21 (Reuters).—Part of the Russian Baltic fleet appears to be heading for the North Atlantic to join the largest naval exercises ever held by the Soviet Union, the Pentagon said today. The ships, sighted north of Denmark heading into the North Sea, include: a light cruiser, three guided-missile destroyers, two amphibious landing ships and auxiliary ships.

U.S. Teachers Vow Srikes Despite Laws

AFT's President, 25 Others in Prison

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, April 21 (WP).—The American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, its president languishing in jail, hurled defiance at the nation's courts yesterday and vowed that its members will continue to strike when they consider the cause just.

Its declaration came against a backdrop of two major strikes—in Los Angeles, where from 13,000 to 17,000 teachers have walked off the job, and in Minneapolis, where a strike by 2,000 has shut down the city's schools.

The AFT says that some 25 of its leaders and members have already been jailed in various political jurisdictions and that nearly 200 more have been sentenced.

It said the United States is almost alone among non-Communist Western countries in permitting "such savage treatment of its public servants who seek a just redress of their grievances."

"In most other nations, it is recognized that teachers and other public employees have the same rights as workers in private industry," the AFT said. "Our courts seem in this respect to be blind to the light of reason and deaf to the lofty sentiments of our Bill of Rights."

Debate over the right of public employees to strike against the government has been growing and promises to be one of the big public policy issues of the day, particularly as their unions continue to increase in members and militancy. There were teacher strikes in 121 school systems last year, for example. A few years back there were none of any consequence.

The controversy has been further stimulated by the first postal strike in history and the "sick-out" of air traffic controllers. Strikes against the federal government are prohibited by law, but the postal unions appear to be on their way to achieving a major part of their demands as a result of their walkout.

"It's our opinion that collective bargaining cannot exist without the right to strike," Robert Porter, secretary of the AFT, said. "There was no real bargaining on wages (for federal employees) until the postal workers struck."

In many state and local jurisdictions teacher strikes and picketing are barred by law or injunction. But such are the inequities in many school systems—for both the children and those who teach them—that "teachers have decided they are going to correct them regardless of the law," Mr. Porter said.

As an analogy, he noted that not too many years ago it was against the law for whites and blacks to eat together in the same restaurant in some localities. That did not prevent civil-rights advocates from violating the law to get rid of it, he said.

Overseas Weekly Sold To California Group

FRANKFURT, West Germany, April 21 (UPI).—Overseas Weekly, the newspaper known to GIs as "the voice of the underdog," has been sold with its sister publication, Overseas Family, to Richter Enterprises Inc., of California, the Overseas Media Corp. announced today.

The announcement said Richter purchased the controlling interest in Overseas Media from Mrs. Ethel Morrow, mother and heir of Overseas Media's late founder and president, Mrs. Marion Morrow Rospach, who died after a fall in her New York apartment last October.

Quake Near Corinth

CORINTH, Greece, April 21 (AP).—A strong earthquake with its focus near this city struck yesterday, toppling farm dwellings and opening cracks in walls of buildings. No injuries were reported.

23,000 Rubber Workers Walk Out

Goodyear Struck, But Union Spares 3 Other Tire Firms

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP).—Goodyear Rubber Co. has been struck by 23,000 workers. Layoffs resulting from wildcat strikes by truck drivers increased across the nation.

The United Rubber Workers' union struck 15 Goodyear plants last night after contract negotiations in Cincinnati were broken off.

The rubber workers postponed strike deadlines against the three other giant tire companies, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Uniroyal and B. F. Goodrich, and continued negotiations with them.

Issues in the Goodyear strike were disclosed, and there was no word on developments in any of the negotiations. The rubber workers currently average $3.87 an hour, the union says.

Goodyear said that the union broke off negotiations three hours before expiration if its old contract at midnight after the firm had presented a $100 million wage and benefit provision which the company said was "far and away the most generous offer ever made in the history of the rubber industry."

The union said earlier this year that the contract it sought included a 52-cent hourly pay raise and a fund to combat in-plant pollution and other problems.

In other labor disputes, 430 mechanics struck Ozark Air Lines, shutting down the Midwestern carrier, and New York newspaper negotiations resumed with an air of pessimism.

A strike against National Airlines by the Air Line Employees' Association is in its third month with no solution in sight. The airline has suspended its operations because of the strike by 3,600 clerical, office and passenger-service employees represented by the union.

The old contract expired May 1, 1969, and negotiations have been under way for a year. Union officials charge the airline stalled for months before the strike was called Jan. 31.

Details of the union's wage and benefits demands have been kept secret by negotiators.

Hopes of settling the trucking strikes dwindled when federal mediators were unable to bring the two sides together in Chicago, considered the key point in the scattered walkouts.

The mounting number of layoffs due to the truck strikes touched nonstriking truckers and various parts-short industries from coast to coast. In addition to Chicago, the strikes were centered in St. Louis, Cleveland and Los Angeles.

The striking truckers have been protesting a tentative nationwide contract which provides pay increases of $1.10 hourly over three years. The national Teamsters' union has said it would conduct a referendum on the settlement, but it has not set a timetable for the vote.

Demand $1.65 Raise

Chicago truckers have been demanding that the contract provide raises of $1.65 an hour over three years.

Chicago business leaders said the city's layoffs due to the strike have reached 40,000 and could climb to 350,000.

Other cities reporting layoffs included St. Louis, Omaha, Seattle, Portland, Ore., Pomona, Calif., Indianapolis and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Major airline service was cut from 20 cities in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa by the Ozark strike. The airline shut down after members of some other unions refused to cross the mechanics' picket lines. About 2,000 persons were idled.

The strike began Sunday over demands for wage increases and work guarantees.

Of the New York newspaper dispute between the city's four major daily papers and ten unions representing 13,000 workers, mediator Theodore W. Kheel said: "The situation is very critical and becomes more critical each day as pressures continue to mount in the composing room of The New York Times."

The printers, who have been conducting union meetings for about 13 out of every 24 working hours at The Times, have said they would lengthen the slowdowns today.

UPI

Daina Palena

Woman, Airlifted Ill Off Soviet Ship, Asks U.S. Asylum

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT).—A 25-year-old waitress who was airlifted from a Soviet trawler 11 days ago to receive emergency medical treatment here applied yesterday for political asylum in the United States.

The woman, Daina Palena, who is Latvian, indicated in conversations with doctors and others that she had purposely taken an overdose of sleeping pills while on board ship in order to manifest certain symptoms which she hoped would alarm the Russians sufficiently to request American medical help.

In a four-sentence statement requesting asylum, which she dramatically issued to hospital officials while a team of Russians from the Soviet mission to the United Nations were visiting her, the woman said:

"I do not want to return either to my ship or the Soviet Union. The measures which I had to take in order to get to shore indicate the seriousness of my need."

Miss Palena, who is recovering "satisfactorily," will be released from the hospital in five days, and "by then," a hospital spokesman said, "we'll know if we can let her stay here as a political refugee."

2,029 Obscene Calls

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (UPI).—Alice Barnes, 25, has been charged with making 2,029 obscene telephone calls to police. Officers said she would call at all hours and berate the duty officers with a tirade of obscenities and immoral propositions. She is free on bail.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

What Is Realpolitik?

President Nixon has promised the return of 150,000 American troops from Vietnam within a year. The tempo of withdrawal will be governed by events in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia; it could be accelerated by a settlement—which, Mr. Nixon hinted, might come through a new Geneva conference.

Politically, the President is acting realistically, from a position of strength. He has already taken much of the steam out of the organized peace movement by his course and, while criticism will undoubtedly continue, it does not seem likely to force his hand.

Militarily, there is evidence that the President's advisers in the armed forces are not happy with his decision, and the near-chaos in Laos and Cambodia, plus the stepping up of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong activity in South Vietnam could give them good arguments against a long-term withdrawal commitment on this scale.

But realism, like art, is in the eye of the beholder. Mr. Malik's comment on the need for a Geneva conference has been followed by emphasis—in Moscow and by the Viet Cong in Paris—on his later comment that it would be "unrealistic" to summon such a conference now. The Soviet Union seems to be backing Hanoi in its insistence that complete American withdrawal is a prerequisite to any settlement.

Thus a number of aspects of realpolitik are still clashing over ravaged Indochina. North Vietnam seems to hope for victory in Laos and Cambodia, as well as in South Vietnam, and to consider any other outcome as "unrealistic." But it is spread very thinly across the whole of Indochina, and for territorial gains is taking losses in men and building hatreds that will not easily die down. Moreover, it has, in Laos and Cambodia, emerged as an outright, rather than a covert, partially tolerated, aggressor.

This kind of realism costs lives and interferes with any rational kind of nation-making. It places the fate of Indochina at the mercy of any number of incalculable military and political events, and refuses the possibilities offered by the United States of a reasonable agreement that would allow indigenous political forces to play their proper roles in establishing a decent relationship among the peoples of Southeast Asia.

Consequently, while the other side may now rule out a general conference on Indochina, second thoughts are not impossible. Such second thoughts might surrender the hopes, or illusions, of adventurism, but would end the killing without losing the Communists any of the ground they have really won, or giving up whatever prospects they may have of further gains through political processes.

A New Geneva Conference

The administration's rapid and positive response to a hint that the Soviet Union favors a new Geneva conference on Indochina—as the French have proposed—is a hopeful sign that the need to revitalize peace negotiations is fully recognized in Washington.

Soviet Ambassador Malik has already pulled back from his mention of a Geneva conference, which aroused the world's peace hopes, by describing it as "unrealistic at the present time." But neither his disappointing retreat nor the negative Viet Cong comment in Paris reduces the necessity for revived negotiations; nor in fact does the announcement of further American troop withdrawals. Only a negotiated settlement can end the war, as President Nixon indicated last night.

The Paris peace talks have bogged down, in part, because Washington and Hanoi have each insisted that the other make the next concession. President Nixon showed his displeasure by refusing to replace Ambassador Lodge with another high-level representative and Hanoi responded by reducing the level of its participation in the meetings. A move to Geneva could help to overcome both obstacles.

The United States and North Vietnam also could upgrade their delegations at a new conference and make new proposals without loss of face. Perhaps equally important, the addition of other countries to the negotiations would provide badly needed mediators, who could advance new proposals of their own without foreclosing smaller meetings both within the conference framework and outside.

No one can object to the three-point agenda the French evidently have suggested for the Geneva meeting. A political settlement in South Vietnam is the key to a solution both of the Vietnam war and of the widening conflict in Cambodia and Laos. Withdrawal of all external forces will have to be agreed to at the same time and timetables worked out. Guarantees that the agreements will be carried out—and not reversed—are an essential part of the package, including revitalization of the International Control Commissions in both Vietnams, Cambodia and Laos.

Mr. Malik's initial comment last week that "only a new Geneva conference could bring about a new solution" also favored revival of the ICC, made up of India, Poland and Canada. Those three countries would participate in the Geneva conference suggested by France, as they did in the 14-power Laos conference of 1961-62. But the core of the new Geneva meeting, as at the 1954 conference, would consist of the Big Five—the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China—and the Indochinese contestants.

An agreement on which of the Indochinese elements will participate may be difficult to reach. France, for example, proposes that Prince Sihanouk take part as well as the new Cambodian regime. A dispute over who should speak for Laotian neutralists—Premier Souvanna Phouma or a pro-Communist group of "neutralists" advanced by the Pathet Lao—would require some discussion. But these problems should not be insuperable.

What is important is that France be encouraged by the United States to pursue its initiative, whether or not the Soviet Union is prepared at this time to take a bigger role in working out the details.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Lenin the Icon

Lenin would not have approved of the fanfare, the eulogy, and the sycophancy that surround his centenary. In all the speculation about his likely attitude to today's world, if he were to step out of his glass coffin into Red Square, that is one safe assumption. He would have been revolted to find himself an icon. The deference, the self-abasement, the humiliation of workers and peasants outraged him in the Russia of his boyhood. To liberate people from mystification and superstition was the main aim of his life's work.

So he would have been angered at the way his own writings have been made an icon too, like a body of received and quasi-religious dogma. Or a quarry to which his successors in the Soviet Union have turned to dig out any quotation to justify their current policy.

—*From the Guardian (London).*

* * *

The Russians claimed that, with their one-party system, they were establishing a "true" and "real" democracy, an economic democracy, founded on equality of opportunity. To this they opposed the "false" or "illusory" democracy of the West where workers, as they saw it, were allowed to vote by way of a sop but where the essence of power remained with the industrialists, financiers, and landowners.

In any objective view no one could have any doubts now about which of the two armies of workers—East or West—has made the greater advance in the past 50 years, through the exercise of their voting and trade union rights. In fact, the one thing Vladimir Ilich would not have done would be to close his eyes to progress in the West. Or let his party ignore it.

—*From the Times (London).*

Bloody Mekong

The Mekong River presents a shocking picture. In its waters float bodies of Vietnamese killed by machine-gun fusillades from [Premier] Lon Nol's soldiers which, in its brutality, resembles the criminal actions of the Nazis.

An open demand for American assistance, deep penetration into Cambodian territory by Saigon and American forces—at the request of Phnom Penh—confirm that the last peaceful oasis and the only guarantee of balance in this part of the world has been dragged into the hurricane of war . . .

—*From Politika (Belgrade).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 22, 1895

PARIS—President Cleveland's warning against the silver craze in America was no untimely utterance, for evidences are daily accumulating that the bimetallists will make a strong fight for the Presidency next year and that silver will be one of the leading issues of the campaign. Curiously enough, there seem to be as many Protectionists among the Democratic politicians as among their Republican opponents.

Fifty Years Ago

April 22, 1920

NEW YORK—The American team to compete in the British lawn tennis championship and the preliminary rounds of the Davis Cup consists of Messrs. William N. Johnson of San Francisco; R.N. Williams of Boston; and W.T. Tilden, of Philadelphia. Another player is yet to be chosen. All four will be entered in the singles and doubles championship at Wimbledon. The French also will be in the championship.

'What Bad Times? We've Got More Business Than We Can Handle.'

From Lenin to Brezhnev

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—There is something almost religious about the international tributes to Lenin sponsored by the Soviet Communist leadership. Special pilgrimages to Moscow have been arranged by party functionaries from all around the world.

Yevgeni Yevtushenko has written a lengthy poem on Lenin's youth which he proclaims his magnum opus. The U.S.S.R. is filled with films, plays, exhibitions on the proto-Bolshevik whose anniversary has been chosen to symbolize all Communist accomplishments.

It is suitable that there should be a suggestion of religiosity to this occasion for, in a sense, Leninism contained its own theological dogma even if, like Buddhism, it made no provision for God. Its conception and spread were suited to Russia's strong messianic tradition.

Marx Plus Russia

Lenin combined interpretation of Marx's theory of history with despotic propensities inherent in the Russian state. This gave immense thrust to Communism's organization and propagation. During its first 50 years it gained control over a vaster area than any other doctrine, save for Islam, had ever achieved in a similar period.

Now, however, Communism has developed sectarian and schismatic tendencies. While Marx and Lenin remain sacred ideological icons, subsequent hagiographies have demoted former saints like Trotsky and Stalin and heretics such as Tito and Mao Tse-tung have come to be widely venerated as true prophets.

Lenin's special genius was foreseeing the inevitable and preparing to exploit it. When the first, democratic revolution engulfed a war-weary Russia in 1917 he knew exactly what he wanted, where and how to move, and he saw the value of acting with a tiny, tightly disciplined minority.

Warning of Betrayal

The danger of this formula for taking power was that it was bound to lead to dictatorship, a fact which disturbed Russians, with their autocratic political traditions, less than other Marxists. Even Trotsky foresaw (13 years before the Revolution) that Lenin's methods would lead successively to control by a small party which would then be replaced by "the central committee, and finally the central committee by the dictator."

European Marxists warned against betrayals of democratic principles. Rosa Luxemburg, first head of the German party, wrote: "Lenin and Trotsky have laid down the Soviets [as] a dictatorship, to be sure, not a dictatorship of the proletariat, but only the dictatorship of a handful of politicians . . . Such conditions must inevitably cause a brutalization of public life."

Karl Kautsky believed Lenin was endeavoring "to achieve the impossible by brute force . . . Instead of improving the economic, intellectual and moral position of the working masses, [the Leninists] were undermining it more than czarism had already done."

Lenin himself seemed to grasp this when he cautioned in his political testament against letting the dictatorially inclined Stalin succeed him at the head of the party. Nevertheless, the very machinery created by Lenin to achieve revolutionary success made continued dictatorship inevitable.

Lenin's Russian heritage and his determination to seek ideological power first in Russia perhaps lent themselves especially to what Prof. Brzezinski calls "emphasis on dogmatic belief, intolerance towards dissent, violence, conspiratorial activity, almost total subordination of the individual to the party, not to speak of his paranoiac suspiciousness."

The Russian base for world revolution, brutally and efficiently consolidated by Stalin, brought vast acceleration in revolutionary Leninism after World War II and an impressive superpower structure in the Soviet Union itself. Its accomplishments in science, armaments, space exploration and education have been notable.

Growth Lagging

However, both the rate of industrial growth and the advance into a postindustrial computer society are beginning to lag. The human engineering required to establish a system more efficient than others has never succeeded. One has only to look at statistics showing the low output of collectivized agriculture to see how Leninism's psychological implications have failed.

Today, as Lenin is honored by millions, was scheduled by Khrushchev to mark the moment when Soviet output overtook that of the United States—a sad boast. Furthermore, the methodology deemed necessary by Lenin to seize and exert power once again seems to be producing individual dictatorship even when it is outmoded and unwanted.

As he stands on Lenin's tomb and gazes over Red Square, the new ruler, Brezhnev, might well ponder these words of Plekhanov, a revolutionary predecessor: [Lenin] "evidently confused the dictatorship of the proletariat with a dictatorship over the proletariat."

The (Not Quite) Open Society

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—Much more now is known about the secret war in Laos because of the official testimony forced by the Symington subcommittee last fall and published Monday after a lengthy struggle with the State Department over "security" clearance. The testimony also was eloquent as to how even the Senate was misled for years about the extent of the Laotian involvement.

When Sen. J.W. Fulbright criticized the secrecy, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William H. Sullivan, once ambassador to Laos, justified it by saying that the United States had sought "to preserve, even though it may be pretty badly torn, preserve the substance of the 1962 [Geneva] agreements so that eventually we could have a reversion to the conditions which made those agreements possible."

'Big War in Laos'

The North Vietnamese, Sullivan said, had "violated strenuously" the agreements, forcing the United States to do the same thing in response. But American officials had felt the agreements might be more easily re-established if the war resulting from the violations was not officially acknowledged.

This elicited from Sen. Stuart Symington something of an outburst. "Here we are telling Americans they must fight and die to maintain an open society, but not telling our people what we are doing. That would seem the characteristic of a closed society. We are fighting a big war in Laos, even if we do not have ground troops there."

Sullivan: "I must say, Mr. Chairman, that I consider these hearings as a very sincere token of an open society. In other words, that we are telling the representatives of the people . . ."

Symington: "You would not go so far as to say we were holding them because the State Department has been urging us to hold them, would you?"

Fulbright then quoted Sullivan's 1968 testimony, in a secret session of the Foreign Relations Committee, that the United States "does not have a military training and advisory organization in Laos." Col. E.W. Duskin, the American military attaché in Vientiane, was then asked to describe the activities in Laos of American military personnel.

Fulbright: "But they do not ever give them advice?"

Duskin: "I did not say that."

Fulbright: "I am asking you, do they or don't they?"

Duskin: "My personnel at regional level do provide advice, yes."

Fulbright: "Then what is an advisory group?"

Duskin: "An advisory group, sir, is an organization that is constituted for the sole mission to provide advice, to include it down to lower unit levels."

Fulbright: "We are getting so technical with your semantics it is impossible for us to understand."

The Arkansas senator also read portions of Sullivan's secret 1968 testimony, which mentioned bombing only by the Royal Laotian Air Force and not by the American Air Force, although the latter had been active since 1964.

Fulbright: "That very clearly leaves the impression that the Lao Air Force, not the U.S. Air Force, is doing what is being done. In going through this hearing in 1968, there was tentative probing on our part to see what we were doing, and I would think it is a fair interpretation of this whole record that you indicated we were not doing much, if anything, directly."

Sullivan (a little later): "But if there were any direct questions asked of me about U.S. air operations . . ."

Fulbright: "You see, we did not know enough to ask those direct questions, and this is what I meant about quibbling about whether the U.S. role in Laos is exclusively advisory . . . There is no way for us to ask you questions about things we don't know you are doing."

There is one way, of course, which the Symington subcommittee ultimately had to adopt. It sent its own agents to the field in the Philippines, Thailand, Korea, Laos, recently to Europe; on the scene, they developed the kind of first-hand information with which the senators finally were able to get the State Department to admit most of the facts about the secret Laotian war.

So, as Fulbright observed, there does not seem all that much "to brag about on the openness of the society."

Fear in the Senate

Anti-Douglas Drive

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Only hours after Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan announced that he would seek impeachment of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, and before Ford actually made his anti-Douglas speech, liberal Democratic senators running for re-election began calling their friends in the House with this warning: Don't let the impeachment resolution get to the floor of the House because it might pass and come to the Senate.

What worries these Democrats is the prospect of having to vote in the Senate on a House impeachment resolution just before the November election.

Sen. Joseph Tydings of Maryland, who still has no serious Republican opposition in his re-election bid, laid it on the line to friends in the House. A vote against convicting Douglas in the Senate, Tydings said, would be turned by the Republicans next fall into a vote for pornography, for revolution, and for a lot of other things that are anathema to President Nixon's "silent majority."

Liberal Democrats in the House are well aware of this political danger. Moreover, the fact that Ford, the House Republican leader, is taking so personal an interest in the attack on Douglas convinces them that, despite White House denials of presidential involvement, the Republicans will exploit the Douglas affair as a central election campaign exhibit. They will use it to undermine liberal Democrats in an effort to capture the Senate in November.

A footnote: Liberal Democrats estimate they will need the votes of at least 40 to 45 Republicans in the House to defeat the impeachment resolution—if it gets to the floor.

Whether it does or not will depend on the House Rules Committee and particularly on the attitude of two moderate Republicans of that powerful group—Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, a member of the House leadership, and Rep. H. Allen Smith of California. Anderson, who is under quiet criticism from some House Republicans for straying too far from conservative positions, has not yet joined the Republican chorus of praise for Ford's move against Douglas.

'Justice' in Erfurt

The East German Communist regime has arrested and jailed many of the East German citizens who cheered for West German Chancellor Willy Brandt during Brandt's brief visit to Erfurt for diplomatic talks with Willi Stoph.

U.S. intelligence experts also have indications that Communist security procedures have been drastically shaken up as a result of that extreme embarrassment to the East German regime.

But the sadness is deeper than that. Although Brandt and Stoph have scheduled another meeting—this one in West Germany—Brandt will almost certainly not make a second trip across the border and risk more reprisals against citizens of East Germany.

Furthermore, the brave demonstration for Brandt by the burghers of Erfurt is powerful new evidence, if any were needed, that the gravitational pull of the West for the East, which resulted in the infamous Berlin wall built by the Communists in 1961, is as strong as ever. This is true despite the boom in the East German economy. Thus the Brandt visit proved once again to the Communist regime how dangerous any closer relationship with West Germany would be for East Germany.

McCormack's Veto

An effort to persuade aging House Speaker John McCormack of Massachusetts to step down next January flopped despite its appeal to McCormack's home-state chauvinism.

The plan was that, with McCormack's active help, another Massachusetts congressman — Rep. Edward Boland, a moderate—could be elected majority leader next January if McCormack stepped aside and backed Rep. Carl Albert of Oklahoma, now the majority leader, for speaker. That would assure a Massachusetts voice in high House councils for years to come.

Boland himself was not a chief actor in this little drama. The prime mover was a veteran congressman from the Midwest with close ties to both McCormack and Boland. He took the plan to two senior Massachusetts Democrats—Reps. Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill Jr. and Philip J. Philbin—and they gingerly approached McCormack on the basis of state chauvinism.

Predictably, McCormack's answer was a flat no.

A footnote: McCormack will have at least one opponent if, as seems certain, he carries out his pledge to run for speaker again: Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona. Udall ran against McCormack in 1969 and got 58 votes. He'll run again unless a Democrat with a better chance decides to enter the lists.

Letters

Rubin's Message

If you wish to find the reasons for bizarre behavior continuing in the United States simply look to its wellsprings. Such a source is Lehmann-Haupt's review of Jerry Rubin's book, "Do It!" (April 13).

That some young insurgents were blown up in what is reported as a bomb-making pad in New York is sad and wasteful. But the incidence of such deaths is rare, especially when compared to the number of deaths caused daily by the system those insurgents sought to oppose. Hollow statements about how tragic such "violent attitudes" seem, when, God knows, the victims could have found redress in the (laughable) "democratic process," only seed the storm further.

The process is a joke. Redress is not available. Mr. & Mrs. Mitchell parade their infuriating preposterousness in public without apparent qualm. And the response to symptoms so incredibly clear as to draw almost a unanimous diagnosis from the best minds of today, is "increased surveillance" of a pathetically small, but marvelously heroic, number of revolutionaries who believe they are following the freedoms outlined in their Constitution.

In effect, the U.S. government is formalizing the nightmarish notion that violence on an industrial scale is permissible, in spite of international condemnation and positive proof of its illegality, while the response of those of its citizens who feel their government is behaving as it is, is "extreme, foolhardy, and a tragic, wasted misdirection of otherwise bright and responsible young people."

Rubin is saying, "Screw you: you're lying. You're warring and scoring against Asia 'cause you want it, and anyone who dares to blow your cover is in for it." Finally, white kids are proving that the only desperation isn't black. And the United States not only gets the message, it hates it and will make every attempt to crush it. But the message really is: Read history.

ALAN SHEAN.

Reading, England.

De Gaulle and Laval

In the concluding part of his letter (IHT, April 18-19), Mr. Philip B. Sullivan makes an allusion to the fact that while Gen. de Gaulle at the moment of the great tragedy of France left the country, Pierre Laval remained with the people to share their burden and the fate of the nation.

Let me point out here that at the time of the collapse of the French armies in 1940, France was still in possession of its powerful modern navy equal, if not exceeding in strength, that of Nazi Germany; France was in control of the great part of North Africa and Indochina—rich in matériel and human resources—and holding all of its gold bullion (over $2 billion). Furthermore, by numerous treaties and tacit understanding with Britain, France was committed to share its fate "for better or worse" with that nation.

Yet in spite of all this, at the initiative of Pierre Laval, the aging Marshal Pétain and Laval made an unsavory deal with Hitler, betraying the solemn obligations of France toward its allies and dishonoring the historical glorious record of their country.

It was Gen. de Gaulle who, by his sense of duty, undisputed courage and intelligence in organizing the Free France movement with its web of underground activities, that saved the honor of France.

JOSEF STANIEWICZ.

Palma de Mallorca.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
John Hay Whitney

Co-Chairmen
Katharine Graham
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher
Robert T. MacDonald

Editor
Murray M. Weiss

General Manager
André Bing

George W. Bates, Managing Editor; Roy Yarger, Assistant Managing Editor

Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e. Tel.: 225-28-90. Telex: 28.650 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.

Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Subscription	3 mos	6 mos	12 mos
Algeria (air) ....Fr	78.50	149.50	284.00
Austria (air) ...Sch	420.00	800.00	1525.00
Belgium .....B.Fr.	775.00	1450.00	2750.00
Cyprus (air) .....£	23.50	44.50	85.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr	121.00	231.00	439.00
France .....Fr	66.00	122.50	235.00
Germany .....D.M	56.00	106.00	200.00
Great Brit. (air) £	5.12.6	10.6.6	19.17.0
Greece (air) ...Dr	547	1047	2000
Iran (air) ..... £	23.50	44.50	85.00
Ireland (air).....£	5.12.6	10.6.6	19.17.0
Israel (air).....$	20.50	39.00	73.95
Italy ..... Lire	9700	18200	34400
Kuwait (air).....£	46.00	82.00	157.00
Lebanon (air).....$	23.50	44.50	85.00
Libya (air) .....$	23.50	44.50	85.00

Subscription	3 mos	6 mos	12 mos
Luxembourg ..L.Fr	775	1450	2750
Morocco (air).....$	16.00	30.50	[illegible]
Netherlands .....Fl	55.00	105.00	[illegible]
Norway (air) ..N.Kr	124.00	237.00	[illegible]
Pakistan (air).....$	46.00	88.00	[illegible]
Portugal (air)....Esc	446.50	855.50	[illegible]
Saudi Arabia (air) $	23.50	44.50	[illegible]
South Africa (air) $	44.00	84.00	[illegible]
Spain (air) ...Ptas	1050	2000	[illegible]
Sweden (air) Sw.Kr.	102.00	196.25	[illegible]
Switzerland ..SwFr	67.50	125.00	[illegible]
Thailand (air)....$	23.00	44.50	[illegible]
Tunisia (air) .....$	16.00	30.50	[illegible]
Turkey (air) .....$	17.50	33.50	[illegible]
U.A.E. (air) .....$	23.50	44.50	[illegible]
Other Europe (air) $	17.50	33.50	[illegible]

New subscribers are entitled to an Introductory Discount of [illegible] on the above prices for periods not longer than 6 months.

d Major Thrust Kills 144 Reds

Saigon Force Makes Strike Across Border in Cambodia

SAIGON, April 21 (AP).—A third ajor thrust into Cambodia by uth Vietnamese forces backed by mbers and artillery was reported der way today with 144 North etnamese and Viet Cong troops aimed killed during the first 24 urs of the operation.

Initial field reports said 20 South etnamese soldiers were killed and wounded in the first day of ghting yesterday, the heaviest ported losses the South Vietnam- e have sustained in three massive eeps across the border in the st week.

Informed sources said a force of to 2,000 South Vietnamese angers and scores of tanks and rmored personnel carriers drove two miles into Svay Rieng Province in southeastern Cambodia, about 55 miles west of Saigon.

South Vietnamese headquarters announced the new assault but placed it on the Vietnamese side of the border. Highly placed sources, however, said the operation is actually inside Cambodia and is being represented by officials as being in Vietnam for obvious political reasons.

There was no immediate evidence of any American involvement.

It was reported that bombers and artillery participating in the operation were from the South Vietnamese armed forces.

Informed sources said South Vietnam is launching operations inside Cambodia with the full consent of local Cambodian authorities. In two instances last week Cambodian troops fought side by side with the South Vietnamese, who supplied them with ammunition.

Sources said the Rangers ran into strong North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces shortly after the operation was launched at 9 a.m. Saigon time yesterday.

Cambodia believes upward of 3,500 Communist troops are in the area.

South Vietnamese forces killed 144 and captured 15—suffering light casualties themselves—in a battle in the Mekong Delta province of Kien Tuong, 55 miles west of Saigon. They also captured 71 weapons, 1,000 rifle cartridges, the barrel and mounting of an anti-aircraft machine gun and 3,300 pounds of rice.

The Americans reported killing 41 guerrillas in ground clashes, with two of their own men killed and five wounded.

The U.S. command also announced today that an F-105 Thunderchief jet fighter was shot down by ground fire and destroyed yesterday in the north of Laos. The pilot was listed as missing after the crash in the Plaine des Jarres, the command said.

Hanoi Orders Troops to Kill More GIs

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, April 21 (NYT). Hanoi has called on Communist rces to kill American soldiers in outh Vietnam at a rate "far beond the 100-a-week level which e United States ruling clique as considered bearable."

The call was contained in a series nine lengthy articles published cently in the army newspaper uan Doi Nhan Dan. U.S. officials terpret the articles as reflecting tactical shift. Heretofore Ameri- n policymakers had assumed that anoi's strategy was to use its rces to harass Americans while ncentrating attacks on the South etnamese troops.

The articles, which were made ailable here yesterday in English anslation, were signed "Chien hang," the Vietnamese term for ictory." It is believed to be the eudonym for a high-ranking orth Vietnamese military officer, ssibly the defense minister, Gen. o Nguyen Giap.

Deaths Climb

Since publication of the articles, merican casualties have risen to e highest level since September. or, the week ended April 10, the test figure, deaths totaled 141. Until recently the death rate has en under 100 for weeks.

According to the Defense Dertment, Communist losses have so risen recently, from 2,009 in e week ending Feb. 28 to 3,485 the week ending April 10.

U.S. analysts said that although en. Giap's so-called strategy of rotracted warfare"—or of outsting the Americans in Vietnam—ways urged the inflicting of painl casualties on the United States, is was the first time Hanoi had ublicly set a floor for them.

'Magic Threshold'

U.S. officials speculated that Hanoi regarded the "100-a-week" vel as a "magic threshold figure." n the words of a specialist here, pparently assuming that casualties xceeding 100 had a psychological npact on American public opinion.

Before this spring's actions, the Communist death toll had been unning around 2,000 weekly, which dded up to 100,000 on an annual asis for over a year.

Although Communist casualty igures are made available weekly y the U.S. Defense Department, he administration is reported to be keptical of the "body count" estimates. Officials have also pointed ut that it is impossible to break hem down into North Vietnamese nd Viet Cong casualties or to etermine how many may have een killed in ground engagements r by air attacks.

Brussels Students Continue to Riot

BRUSSELS, April 21 (Reuters). —Police tonight battled with hundreds of rioting students on the Brussels University campus for the econd straight day. Forty stuents have been arrested so far.

Some 150 policemen swept through he campus, firing tear gas grenades hrough faculty windows and chasng demonstrators.

Two policemen more were inured today, bringing the police toll o 32; five more students were inured, in addition to the 30 in last night's clashes.

The rioting broke out over a reception organized yesterday by the Greek Embassy here opposite the ampus to mark the third anniversary of the Athens coup.

Foreign Minister Of Norway to Resign

HELSINKI, April 21 (UPI).—Norwegian Foreign Minister John Lyng said today he will resign to bring younger blood into the Norwegian government.

Mr. Lyng, 65, who is attending the Scandinavian foreign ministers' conference here, said his decision was connected with the approaching Conservative party conference.

Fire on Plane at Paris

PARIS, April 21 (AP).—Thirty-four passengers and eight crew aboard an Air France jet escaped down emergency chutes tonight when fire broke out on an engine as the Paris-Nice flight stood at Orly airport. Fire brigades extinguished the blaze rapidly. There were no injuries.

Castro Says U.S. Prepares New Invasion

MIAMI, April 21 (UPI).—Premier Fidel Castro charged last night that, on President Nixon's orders, preparations and recruiting of exiles are under way in the United States for a new invasion of Cuba.

But he warned that it will meet the same fate as the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion and said: "Those [invaders] who do not die fighting will be executed by firing squads."

He spoke Sunday at the Oriente Province hamlet of Gran Tierra during funeral services for five Cuban soldiers slain in a weekend invasion by Miami-based guerrillas of the Alpha 66 organization. The speech was recorded and held for last night's nationwide radio-TV broadcast.

[Alpha 66, a militant Cuban exile group, said in Miami yesterday that it had "several guerrilla groups in different parts of Cuba" fighting against the Castro regime, the Associated Press reported.

["Alpha 66 has started the war," said Andres Nazario, secretary-general of the organization.]

Nixon Assailed

After denouncing Mr. Nixon as "the same one who supported President Eisenhower with the greatest enthusiasm in the criminal [planning of the] Bay of Pigs invasion," Mr. Castro said a new U.S.-backed invasion can be expected.

"This same Nixon has now assigned the Pentagon, that dismal institution universally known for its crimes and villainies throughout the world, to organize and recruit mercenaries for new agressive plans against our nation," he charged.

Mr. Castro said the Alpha 66 landing last Friday was but "one of the countless series of U.S.-based attacks organized against Cuba by Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon."

A few hours before Mr. Castro's speech was broadcast, spokesmen for Alpha 66 in Miami confirmed that it sent a landing party ashore Friday and Saturday.

But they had no information on the remnants of the exile force, of which two men were killed and three captured. Nor did they disclose how many men made the landing near Baracoa, Cuba.

Sihanouk Is Said To Drop Plans For a Comeback

PHNOM PENH, April 21 (Reuters). — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, deposed Cambodian head of state, has told his former premier and confidant, Penn Nouth, that he has given up the idea of forming a government in exile, the official Cambodian news agency reported today.

The agency said that Prince Sihanouk sent a telegram to Mr. Nouth telling him there was no longer any question of forming a "united front" to fight the new government.

The agency quoted the telegram as saying: "My situation is untenable in face of the propaganda of my enemies and of the free world, which makes me out to be an ambitious man working only for himself. I expect to withdraw completely soon."

United Press International.

ALL'S WELL . . .—Raymond Mahon, 58-year-old skydiver, is shown hanging from a 345,000-volt power line at Menomenee Falls, Wisconsin. He was trapped for two hours before being freed. He was hospitalized for observation and was reported to be in good condition.

Two Die in Trinidad Riots; Black Power Members Held

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, April 21 (UPI).—Large-scale rioting, including clashes between soldiers and coast guardsmen, broke out in Port of Spain today after the government imposed a state of emergency—modified martial law—to cope with black-power disorders.

Army dissidents—about 50 or 60 of them out of a garrison of some 1,000 men—and coast guardsmen staged a shoot-out when the soldiers tried to rescue 14 arrested black-power advocates being taken to prison.

An army private and a 16-year-old boy, apparently a bystander, were shot to death. The renegade soldiers fled into the hills surrounding Trinidad when their rescue assault failed.

While the rescue attempt was under way at the army base at Chaguaramas, rioting raged through downtown Port of Spain. Offices of the daily newspaper Trinidad Express were sacked, after which leaderless mobs raged through Port of Spain's principal streets, breaking windows and setting fires.

The disturbances ended by late afternoon. The government set a 6:30 p.m. curfew.

The 14 persons were reported arrested in street fighting after black-power adherents began a march through the city on unconfirmed reports police had seized their headquarters.

Police earlier had announced the detention of ten people, including George Weekes, president-general of the Oilfield Workers' Union, who has strongly supported black-power demonstrations, and black-power leader Clive Nunes.

The declaration of a state of emergency promptly brought protests from radicals in other Caribbean islands.

In Barbados, barrister Bob Clarke, public-relations officer of the People's Progressive Movement, said the Trinidad government of Prime Minister Eric Williams is trying to thwart the legal and moral aspirations of black people in Trinidad.

In Guyana, the vocal Ratoon group, which is to be the host of American black-power leader Stokely Carmichael and his wife Miriam Makeba next month, declared. "Events in recent weeks have shown that West Indian governments are increasingly hysterical and irrational in response to the revolutionary movements and changes in the region."

West Indian governments were declaring war against their own people, it added.

Rome Airport Cleared

ROME, April 21 (UPI).—The main runway of Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport reopened to traffic today after workers removed the wreckage of a Scandinavian airliner which caught fire during takeoff Sunday. Twenty-three of the plane's 75 passengers and crew suffered injuries and burns.

Two Claim Presidency Of Colombia

Troops in Bogota, Nation on Edge

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 21 (UPI). — Government candidate Misael Pastrana Borrero appeared today to have won the presidency, but a rival candidate, former dictator Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, challenged the results and alleged fraud. Both men claimed an electoral victory.

Nearly complete official results gave Mr. Pastrana Borrero a 22,490-vote margin over Mr. Rojas Pinilla in an election in which nearly four million ballots were cast and the tightness of the race caused nationwide tension.

Earlier unofficial figures had shown Mr. Rojas Pinilla leading.

The capital city, Bogota, was turned into an armed camp as the country awaited final official announcement of the outcome of the race. Strategic sites in the city were blocked off to transit or heavily patrolled. Police barred groups of more than a few persons from downtown Bolivar Square.

Only official cars were permitted on streets leading to San Carlos Palace, where outgoing President Carlos Lleras Restrepo met with his advisers.

Units of the Colombian Army's crack anti-guerrilla and paratroop brigades in camouflage fatigues spread out throughout downtown Bogota.

Mr. Rojas Pinilla continued to act as president-elect, and his followers ordered a "permanent demonstration" until his alleged triumph was recognized. Groups of his supporters set up a round-the-clock guard around his residence and sallied out into the streets, particularly those in the wealthy suburbs, in small-scale demonstrations.

Although demonstrations have been barred under the state of siege, it appeared the armed forces had been ordered to permit them as long as they did not flare into open acts of violence.

Schools continued closed in Bogota and other cities, and most small business houses remained shuttered. There was little activity in the stock market or financial exchanges.

The apostolic administrator of the Catholic Archdiocese of Bogota, Msgr. Anibal Munoz Duque, called on political leaders to "sit at the round table of the country" to evaluate developments "and reach a great and generous national accord." He said the present situation "should not be allowed to degenerate into class struggle."

French Sentence Ex-Counterspy

PARIS, April 21 (Reuters).—France's state security court tonight sentenced a former counter-intelligence agent, Eugene Rousseau, to 15 years in prison for treason.

The court found that he passed information to Yugoslavia while a French counter-intelligence agent from 1956 to 1959.

The indictment charged that he continued to supply information after being posted to Bucharest, Romania, and Bone, Algeria, and after his return to Paris.

Judiciary Panel To Hear Charges Against Douglas

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI).—The House Judiciary Committee created a special five-man panel today to investigate charges that Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas should be impeached.

The committee, seeking to assert jurisdiction over resolutions to impeach Justice Douglas, stressed that neither a "whitewash nor a witch hunt" would take place.

The special panel is composed of three Democrats and two Republicans, headed by the committee chairman, Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y. It was given 60 days to report its findings to the full committee.

If the Judiciary Committee had failed to take up the impeachment issue, Justice Douglas's congressional opponents would have been able to push for creation of a select committee to consider it—an avenue they consider more favorable to their success than the liberal-oriented judiciary panel.

Ex-MP Accused Of Betraying Commons Trust

LONDON, April 21 (UPI).—Former Socialist Member of Parliament William Owen was accused today in court of betraying himself, Parliament and his country to the Czech intelligence service.

In the second day of his trial, Mr. Owen, 69, was accused of receiving cash, wines and cigars as a payoff for passing secret information to a Czech Embassy official.

The prosecution quoted Mr. Owen as having said the Czechs "squeezed and squeezed until I finally defected. This has been going on since 1964-1968."

Edward Cussen, senior Treasury counsel, told the packed courtroom at London's Old Bailey: "One cannot get away from it. He was given information to enable him to carry out his duties as a member of the House of Commons Estimates Committee—the 'watchdog' on public spending—and he betrayed it. He betrayed himself, he betrayed Parliament and he betrayed his country."

Mr. Owen had pleaded not guilty to eight charges under the Official Secrets Act.

Polish-German Talks To Be Resumed Today

WARSAW, April 21 (AP).—Polish and West German government officials will meet here tomorrow morning for their third round of top-level political talks, which are now entering a crucial stage.

The Bonn delegation, led by West German State Secretary Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz, will take a new line of approach at the conference table, the terms of which were approved by Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet last week.

The new line, which is being kept a closely guarded secret, is expected to center on the thorny problem of the Oder-Neisse border which Warsaw wants West Germany to recognize as Poland's permanent frontier.

Israelis Shoot Down MiG-17 On 3d Day of Egyptian Raids

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, April 21 (NYT).—Egyptian fighter-bombers struck again today at Israeli military positions in the Sinai Peninsula, underlining indications here of a new sense of confidence and readiness for battle on the part of the Egyptian Air Force.

Today's air action, east of the Suez Canal near the Mediterranean, followed coordinated Egyptian air attacks along the full length of the Suez front last Saturday after a month of inactivity.

The low-level raids on Saturday were acknowledged by Israeli spokesmen, after a long delay, as the heaviest and most successful by Egypt thus far.

Some observers regard the attacks as a challenge to the Israeli Air Force to undertake retaliatory raids deep inside Egypt and thereby provide a test of Egypt's recently bolstered air defense system.

Attacks Limited

The Israeli Air Force has limited its attacks mainly to the vicinity of the Suez Canal.

In January and early February, Israeli fighter-bombers were flying at will over Egypt, even striking targets on the outskirts of Cairo.

In today's air action, according to Cairo's military spokesman, groups of fighter-bombers scored direct hits on the targets, causing "heavy losses" in Israeli troops and equipment.

One Egyptian plane was shot down during the action, the spokesman said.

[In Tel Aviv, UPI reported, an Israeli spokesman said that the Egyptian raids today caused no loss of life and little damage.]

Last Saturday, Egyptian fighter-bombers struck simultaneously an hour before nightfall against targets ranging from the northern Suez Canal sector southward to the eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez.

The planes attacked during a rainstorm, taking the Israeli troops unaware and bombing anti-aircraft missiles, artillery positions and camp facilities.

Israel reported that three soldiers had been killed and eight wounded in the raids.

A few months ago, such an Egyptian attack would have produced quick and heavy retaliation beyond the usual pattern of almost daily bombing along the canal.

In addition to the step-up in Egyptian air action, it has been noted here that the Israelis are reporting a rise in deaths and injuries to their troops along the canal from Egyptian artillery.

A primary objective of their air strikes along the canal, Israeli spokesmen have said, was to discourage Egyptian artillery fire.

In a recent interview with an Indian journalist, President Gamal Abdel Nasser declared:

"Thanks to Soviet aid, we have rebuilt our defensive forces and are in a position now that enables us to launch full-scale counter-strikes against the Israeli attacks."

Israelis Strike Back

TEL AVIV, April 21 (NYT).—Israeli jets took to the air after dark, officials here reported tonight, attacking Egyptian artillery positions and other targets for 30 minutes. All Israeli planes were said to have returned safely.

The air strike was launched in response to a daylong artillery and mortar exchange said by the Israelis to have been started by the Egyptians. Three Israeli soldiers were wounded in the fighting.

Civil Servants, Hospital Aides Strike in Italy

ROME, April 21 (AP).—A new wave of strikes swept Italy today.

Municipal offices in Rome and most northern cities were closed for 48 hours. Marriage licenses could not be obtained and no births were registered or other paperwork done at city halls.

All hospital employees except doctors began a strike that will end tomorrow night. A second strike is planned next Tuesday and Wednesday.

Thirty-five thousand pharmacists also were on strike today. In addition, there were dozens of local strikes.

In Trento, thousands of persons demonstrated last night to protest a leftist rally that turned into a riot Friday.

Thalidomide Firm Sets Up $30 Million Fund for Victims

ALSDORF, Germany, April 21 (AP).—The West German producer of thalidomide has established a $30 million fund for children allegedly crippled by the drug, it was announced today.

Chemie Gruenenthal and representatives of the alleged victims signed an agreement on April 10 arranging for the future care of the children, lawyers representing the company and plaintiffs told a news conference in this small mining town.

The pharmaceutical company originally offered $27.3 million for an out-of-court settlement in an effort to end the criminal trial of seven past and present company officials and scientists charged with negligent manslaughter, inflicting bodily injury and violating federal drug laws through the development and sale of thalidomide from 1957 through 1961.

It was not immediately clear how the agreement would affect the criminal trial. Details of the agreement will be sent to 2,300 parents of the children concerned, the lawyers said.

Ulster Party Organized to Fight Paisley

Catholic, Protestant Moderates Involved

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, April 21 (UPI).—The Rev. Ian Paisley took his seat in the Ulster Parliament today shortly after Roman Catholic and Protestant moderates announced that they would form a new political party to combat the rise of Mr. Paisley and his Protestant militants.

Mr. Paisley and his supporter, the Rev. William Beattie, both of whom won seats in parliamentary by-elections last Thursday, were cheered by a crowd of 150 flag-waving Protestants as they entered the Parliament building.

Once inside, the two men, who led Protestant victory parades during the weekend, were caught on a point of parliamentary procedure. They forgot to bring sponsors, a *formality traditional for new* members of Parliament.

Sponsors Obtained

Amid laughter in the hall, two right-wing members were hurriedly solicited to act as sponsors, and Mr. Paisley and Mr. Beattie were sworn in.

Earlier, the New Ulster Movement said that it had formed a new *political party—an alliance of Ro*man Catholics and Protestant moderates—and would put up 45 candidates for the province's Parliament in the next general election.

Robert Cooper, a 33-year-old industrial relations officer and a founder of the new party, said that "In the next election the real fight will be between our party and Protestant Unionists" of the ruling Unionist party.

UPI.

Saturnio De Lucas Gilsanz

Franco Foe Quits Attic After 34 Years of Hiding

MADRID, April 21 (UPI).—As Gen. Francisco Franco's Nationalist forces marched toward the village of Mudrian near Madrid during the Spanish civil war in 1936, the town's republican mayor *Saturnino De Lucas Gilsanz* went into hiding.

Now, 59, he emerged Sunday from a tiny attic where he said he spent the *past* 31 years, fearing arrest by Gen. *Franco's victorious forces.* The government has recently announced amnesties for persons involved in the civil war, which ended in 1939.

Mr. De Lucas said a priest in the village gave him refuge in his home for three years. When the priest died Mr. De Lucas's parents agreed to hide him. On Christmas Day, 1939, he moved into the 27-square-foot attic, whose ceiling was only three feet from the floor.

Vorster's Party Sure to Win South African Election Today

By Jim Hoagland

JOHANNESBURG, April 21 (WP).—The white electorate that rules South Africa will vote tomorrow in a general election.

The voters are certain to return *Prime Minister John Vorster's* Nationalist party to power. No one here seriously thinks that the Nationalists, in control for the past 22 years, will lose many, if any, of their 127 seats in the country's 166-member parliament.

Throughout the campaign, however, Mr. Vorster has been running hard and, in the view of many here, scared. He seems to be fighting for his political life.

Moreover, the election has developed into something of a holy war for the soul of the Afrikaner, the group that settled in South Africa three centuries ago and rules *the country through the National* party.

Mr. Vorster has bent the entire apparatus of his government to stamp out a small but vocal breakaway Afrikaner group that accuses him of selling out the strict Calvinistic principles that have guided the isolated Afrikaner community.

The dissident extremists, led by 70-year-old Albert Hertzog, a *former cabinet minister,* are formally known as the Reformed Nationalist party, and popularly as the Verkramptes (the enclosed ones).

Bending the Policy

They have run a corrosive campaign, which has been punctuated by violence and unruly meetings.

The Verkramptes have castigated Mr. Vorster for slightly bending the Nationalists' apartheid policy, which separates South Africa's 3.6 million whites and 15 million non-whites.

Mr. Vorster has met with friendly African diplomats from other countries and has said he would permit a foreign multiracial rugby team to visit South Africa.

Playing to the racial fears of the country's large white working class, the Verkramptes have slammed the government's willingness to close its eyes and let Africans take some skilled jobs to keep the expanding economy going. The Verkramptes say South Africa should be pure and poor, if necessary.

As the campaign began last November, they attacked Mr. Vorster *personally* as "weak, opportunistic and vacillating," a line that was quickly picked up by the other two opposition parties and which seems to have made Mr. Vorster even more determined to crush the ideological revolt, which many think could be a serious threat in the long run.

Twice in this century Afrikaner splinter groups have eventually *come to power.*

Analysts here will consider Mr. *Hertzog's bid a success if his party* wins two or three parliament seats and as many as 200,000 votes.

Cabinet Might Revolt

Mr. Vorster's prestige might be so damaged that he would face an eventual, although *not immediate,* cabinet revolt unless he moved toward the extreme Verkrampte position by enforcing more economic curbs on Africans in skilled jobs. This, many experts think, would seriously damage the economy.

His government has already *moved in that direction during* the campaign. In an obvious effort to blunt Mr. Hertzog's appeal, the government proposed new bans on white-collar jobs for Africans.

Virtually the only issue that Mr. Vorster has slugged out with the Verkramptes is his willingness to have English-speaking whites in *the Nationalist party.* Dr. Hertzog thinks this will eventually dilute Afrikaner culture and religion.

Mr. Vorster's stand could help him gain votes from the English-speaking members of the United party, which holds 39 seats in parliament but has failed in the six-month campaign to produce a clear alternative to the Nationalists.

The only other party given a chance of winning a seat is the Progressive party, which favors voting rights for Africans with certain economic and educational qualifications.

Mrs. *Helen Suzman,* the country's best-known liberal politician, is facing a tough battle for reelection as the party's lone parliamentarian.

5 Ex-SS Guards Sentenced to Life For Mass Murder

COLOGNE, April 21 (Reuters).—Five former SS guards yesterday received life sentences after a Cologne court found them guilty of murdering thousands of inmates of the notorious Sachsenhausen concentration camp near Berlin.

Judge Walter Schmitz-Justen passed *sentence after a 15-month* trial in which more than 180 witnesses from all over the world gave evidence. The witnesses were mostly former inmates.

Convicted were Otto Kaiser, 56, Richard Hoffmann, 55, Erwin Siefert, 54, Willy Busse, 63, and Josef Naegele, 58. All were guards at the camp, which had between 200,000 and 300,000 inmates, most of whom died.

Another defendant, Kurt Sinke, 58, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment for attempted murder, and two others, Heinz-Willi Beerbaum, 55, and *Arthur Braun,* 56, were acquitted.

The prosecutor had demanded life sentences for all eight defendants.

First Volume of De Gaulle Speeches Published With French TV Fanfare

PARIS, April 21 (NYT).—Charles de Gaulle the historian is showing as much mastery of the art of suspense as was displayed by Gen. de Gaulle the statesman.

The first volume of a five-volume edition of the general's collected speeches was published yesterday accompanied by a television documentary. Succeeding volumes will appear month by month giving way in the winter to the much-awaited opening volume of the De Gaulle postwar memoirs.

The author himself has avoided all public appearances since his departure into a self-imposed exile at Colombey-les-Deux-*Eglises a year ago. But yesterday's publication put his image* and his voice back on television screens in the most epic manner.

This is because the first volume covers the war years, from June 18, 1940, when Gen. de Gaulle told France via the BBC that it had lost a battle but not the war, to Dec. 31, 1945, when he told the National Assembly that unless it voted him the authority to govern he would retire.

The speeches, edited with scholarship and carefully reviewed in proof by the general himself, are enhanced in public interest by a number of anniversary celebrations involving the Resistance, the Liberation and the victory. Thirty Gaullist deputies have proposed that June 18 be made a national holiday.

"Around the World in 80 Days" in miniature at the Lilla Teatern.

The International Look of Finnish Theater

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

HELSINKI, April 21.—Finland, it would appear, is the most theater-minded country in the world today. Consider the evidence:

With a population of 4.7 million, Finland has 34 professional playhouses, all with state subsidies, scattered across the *currently snow-bound land. In* addition, there is a widespread amateur theater movement that reaches to the most secluded areas. The forms of amateur theater range from performances of folk and foreign dramas to on-stage *hippie happenings* and, in summer, to out-*door festivals* by the light of the midnight sun. Finland has been aptly described as "the country of acting peasants and workers." Everyone is at heart an actor, but in Finland almost everyone is, at least part-time, an *actor in fact.*

Helsinki itself has 12 theaters and an opera. During the course of a week—as the repertory system is common—it is possible to see more plays than are presently on Broadway. Indeed, many Broadway plays are on view in translation, for Finnish *taste is extremely catholic,* despite a flourishing native drama.

The current American imports include "Fiddler on the Roof," which has been running since September, 1966, at the Helsinki City Theater; "Hair," another hit at the Svenski Theater's larger *auditorium;* "I Do, I Do," the musical version of Jan de Hartog's comedy of a long and happy marriage, "Fourposter"; Arthur Miller's "The Price"; an Edward Albee play, and "Zorba" in operetta form. From France, there is Jean Anouilh's "Le Boulanger, la Boulangère et le Petit Mitron," seen last year in Paris; and from Hungary, Istvan Orkeny's satire of the police state, "The Tot Family," which has been running in Budapest for years.

On Stage in Helsinki

The Finnish National Theater is the oldest and the largest of the Finnish-language theaters. Built in 1902, its 19th-century Gothic exterior *suggests* less a theater than a Protestant church in the Middle West. The first theater to employ the native tongue at the time of czarist domination, it served—as did the Abbey Theatre of Dublin—as a political instrument in the struggle for national independence.

Experimental Works

It is equipped with two stages and below stairs there is a *cabaret where experimental* productions, such as the one of the English play "Next Time I'll Sing to You" are occasionally performed. Performances are given on both stages six nights a week, with matinees on Sundays, and during the ten-month season from September to June 16, 18 premieres take place.

The repertory is international. Among its offerings this year are Becket's "End Game," Barrie's "Peter Pan," Shaw's "Saint Joan," the aforementioned Anouilh and Hungarian plays, a new Finnish play, "The Brotterus Family" by Paavo Haavikko and another Finnish play, "Memories of the Night" by Bo Carpelan.

One Sunday afternoon its talented, versatile company romped through Sardou's "Divorçons," that 90-year-old lark from the Palais-Royal, the ancestor of the modern French farce, and in the evening undertook Chekov's "Uncle Vanya," under the direction of Eino Kalima, a prize student of Stanislavski.

This "Uncle Vanya" was done —and beautifully done—in the style of the Moscow Art—not the Moscow Art that we have seen on recent tours but the Moscow Art as it was in its early days of glory.

Helsinki's newest theater, a *subject of national pride,* is the Helsinki City Theater, a magnificent example of modern architecture designed by Timo Penttila. Opened in 1967, it contains two theaters and its bunker air-raid shelter is soon to be turned into a *theater,* too, with an all-star staging of Schiller's "Robbers."

The point of departure for the large stage is a traditional theater stage-auditorium arrangement with moving portal and fire-curtain. The auditorium is drawn-out in shape and curves around the forestage. *In* spite of the playhouse's great width, a sense of unity has been created by dispensing with central aisles and having wider than normal space between the rows. There are 920 seats in this main theater.

The small theater in the *same building aims at greater* flexibility. The auditorium and stage form a homogeneous area without dividing fire-curtain. The arrangement here allows for a mutable seating system with the aisles placed where they are wanted.

The large stage this season is given over to productions of impressive size, such as the abidingly popular "Fiddler on the Roof," "Zorba," "Volpone" and "Pinocchio," while the smaller stage is occupied by Pirandello's "Tonight We Improvise," "Hadrian VII," "I Do, I Do" and a native folk comedy.

The Svenski

At the Svenski Theater, a charming old playhouse in the mid-19th-century Russian style, plays are acted in Swedish. *Its* present repertory is composed of "Hair," with a company of Americans and English as well as Swedes and Finns, and "40 Carats" from the Parisian boulevards. It, too, has a studio theater, the Kom.

Another Swedish-*speaking* theater is the Lilla Teatern where Lasse Poysti, a Parisian-trained actor-manager, is in command. A disciple of the French director Michel Saint-Denis, Mr. Poysti works in a way resembling the technique of the lamented Compagnie des Quinze. On a tiny stage with scant scenery and a miniature cast, he conjures up theatrical illusions, experimenting with both avant-garde drama and what is known as "pure entertainment."

This season, he is presenting a delightful slice of pure enter*tainment: "Around the World* in 80 Days" in the form of an intimate revue. No Swedish is required to follow its playful action and technical pranks and it is the most popular show in town.

As is the case with all Finnish theater artists, Mr. Poysti must do more than one thing at the same time. His acting in "80 *Days," his preparation of future* productions and his presiding as host at the supperclub of the Lilla do not prevent him from conducting another theater, a sort of literary cabaret. Here you may enjoy a gay, small-scaled revue of pleasing sparkle. "13, 14, 15" is its title and it *relates with song and dance the* problems of teenagers.

The Viennese operetta remains popular in Helsinki, but *it is not staged in quite the* traditional manner of Alt-Wien. Lehar's "Count of Luxembourg," more or less "straight," fills the Operetta Theater. But more interesting is a capsule version of Kalman's "Czardas Princess" with a company of only five and its lilting melodies rendered on a *sole accordion at the* Jurkka Theater. Madame Jurkka, a celebrated Ibsen actress, who possesses a trained singing voice, warbles the celebrated numbers of the score.

The scope of the Finnish theater is truly extraordinary.

$185 Million Lincoln Center

'How Do We Make the Place Run?'

By Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT).—It may be that Amyas Ames, the new chairman of the board of Lincoln Center—as of May 11—will be an activist leader. He is replacing John D. Rockefeller 3d, who saw Lincoln Center to its physical completion, from the first plans in 1955 *to the opening of the Jul*liard School last October. Mr. Rockefeller is, it can be truly said, leaving behind him a massively concrete testimonial to a vision, and also to $185 million worth of real estate, buildings and brains. But Mr. Rockefeller's energies as president and the board chairman of Lincoln Center were spent in getting the cultural center completed. Mr. Ames inherits the physical plant and now has the problem of what to do with it.

There are certain things he can *try to do, but even if he* turns out to be an activist, his options will be circumscribed. The six constituents of Lincoln Center—the Metropolitan Opera, the New York Philharmonic, the City Center of Music and Drama, the Repertory Theater and the Library-Museum of the *Performing Arts—have always* gone along their own merry ways. I have always been a little amused by attacks on Lincoln Center as a cultural supermarket. As if Lincoln Center ever could tell its constituents what to do!

The point is that, up to now, Lincoln Center has operated primarily as a landlord. True, it has had an educational program, and has done good work with young people. That area of Lincoln Center's work is under the surface and has not been greatly publicized. But for the most part Lincoln Center has provided its constituents with *buildings, leasing the real* estate at terms agreeable to all. If there is one thing Lincoln Center has not been, it is a cultural supermarket. Unfortunately, however, Lincoln Center has been blamed for the mistakes of its constituents. It is not Lincoln Center's fault if the Metropolitan Opera's repertory has the vitality of a dead blowfish. It is not Lincoln Center's fault if the New York City Opera has been playing it safer in the New York State Theater than it did at 55th Street.

Amyas Ames

Mr. Ames, the new chairman, was named chairman of the executive committee a few years ago and was instrumental in clearing up the immediate financial problems. He now inherits Lincoln Center at a time when it is solvent. But is there anything he can do to make Lincoln Center more than a landlord?

He seems to think so, and has several ideas about how to attack the problem. Obviously, the financial one comes first. Amyas Ames, of a distinguished New England family, the vice-chairman of the investment banking firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., is not going to be accused of being a Communist, or even a creeping Socialist, when he says that government on all levels—local, state, federal—is going to have to pitch in to keep American culture healthy.

He does not want handouts, and is thinking of money on a *quid pro quo basis. That in*cludes matching grants and money given for specific public services. Mr. Ames is constantly using the word "community" in his discussions of developments at Lincoln Center. "It is our job to relate to the community," he keeps insisting. But, he says, Lincoln Center cannot relate even to its own basic needs if all its energies are going to be spent raising money merely to keep alive. If nothing else, he states, the City of New York can at least relieve Lincoln Center of its running expenses. The performing arts should not be forced to pay for these, and the city should be made to realize that such upkeep is part of its obligations.

When it comes to actual com*munity services,* Lincoln Center already has done much in its educational program. Mr. Ames would like to see a great deal more. He is thinking in terms of festivals: not big, glamorized festivals in which great musicians and *organizations* from all over the world are brought to Lincoln Center, with appropriately high-priced ticket scales, but festivals that offer the best in the performing arts, provided by Lincoln Center constituents at a $3.50 top.

Individual Problems

He will try to get the Lincoln Center constituents to work together. That is easier said than done. Each of the Lincoln Center constituents has its own problems.

Mr. Ames has the reputation of getting people to work together. If he does manage to make the Lincoln Center constituents a working unit, he will have achieved something unique. Yet if Mr. Ames's vision of *Lincoln Center* as an organization that actually serves the *community is to come* through, there will have to be that kind of cooperation, backed by a good deal of money. The Metropolitan Opera giving a "Tosca" at $17.50 a throw for an orchestra seat cannot really be regarded as a community organization.

And so Mr. Ames is going to work on the concept of "the performing arts at Lincoln Center," rather than Lincoln Center and its constituents. Last week he was talking about his plans." Rockefeller *did* it," he *ended.* "Without him, we never would have had a Lincoln Center. Now, how do we make the place run?" The answer to that rhetorical *question will be* followed by performing arts groups and cultural centers all over the United States. Mr. Ames is taking on a big job. May he thrive.

FIRST INVESTORS AMERICAN TRUST

Siège Social: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

AVIS DE CONVOCATION

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'Assemblée Générale Statutaire qui aura lieu le 8 mai 1970 à 15 heures au Siège Social avec l'ordre du jour suivant :

ORDRE DU JOUR

1. Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire;
2. Approbation des Bilan, Compte de Pertes et Profits et Affectation des résultats au 31/12/1970;
3. Décharge à donner aux administrateurs et au Commissaire;
4. Nominations statutaires;
5. Divers.

L'Assemblée délibérera valablement quel que soit le nombre des actionnaires présents et/ou représentés; pour être adoptée la proposition du Conseil d'Administration devra recueillir la majorité simple des voix des actionnaires présents ou/et représentés.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

FIRST INVESTORS INTERNATIONAL MINING AND PETROLEUM FUND

Siège Social: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

AVIS DE CONVOCATION

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'Assemblée Générale Statutaire qui aura lieu le 8 mai 1970 à 15 heures au Siège Social avec l'ordre du jour suivant :

ORDRE DU JOUR

1. Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Commissaire;
2. Approbation des Bilan, Compte de Pertes et Profits et Affectation des résultats au 31/12/1969;
3. Décharge à donner aux administrateurs et au Commissaire;
4. Nominations statutaires;
5. Divers.

L'Assemblée délibérera valablement quel que soit le nombre des actionnaires présents ou représentés; pour être adoptée, la proposition du Conseil d'Administration devra recueillir la majorité simple des voix des actionnaires présents et/ou représentés.

Le Conseil d'Administration.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

April 21, 1970

The following net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed:

A.F.O.A	$11.77
A.G.P Fund	*$11.34*
AGRI-Fund	$4.38
A.I.I. Growth Fund	$8.70
Alexander Fund	$8.31
American Dynamics Fund	$9.74
Amer. Express Int'l Fund	$8.64
Am. Income Prop. B & S	$8.04
Amer. Real Estate Trust	$9.15
Ampro Real Estate Fund	$10.00
Anchor Australian Fund...	$4.31
Anchor Australian Trust...	*17/10d*
Anchor Unit Trust	10/10d
Anchor Unit Trust B. ...	8/6d*
Anchor Wall Street Fund	$4.64
Apollo Fund S.A.	$11.71
Aries Fund N.V.	$41.05†
Ascot Fund	$3.91
Ascotronic Fund	$7.60
Atlantic Exempt Fund ...	18/4d
AtlanticR'lEst.Fd.Undrwrg.	$10.00
Austral Trust S.A.	$10.55
Australian Selection Fd. ..	$10.00
British-Amer. Invest Fd.	$11.70
Buttress Int'l Dollar Fd.	$0.85+
Canabam Ltd	$4.009
Can. Gas & Energy Fd	$11.60
Can. Gas & Energy Fd	Can.$12.44
Can. *Security Growth* Fd.	$4.37
Can Secur Growth Fd.	Can.$4.60
CAPITAL GROWTH:	
— Capital Growth Fund	$5.98
— Cap.Gr.Real Estate Fd	$10.51
— Second.Baham. Inv Tr	$9.26
Capital Italia S.A.	$10.10
Caribico N.V. "S" Shares	*$9.42*
Caribico/warrant B	$89/71
Cleveland Offshore Fund.	$1,002.04
Combined Investments Fd	$775.31
Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs	$8.40
Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs	$9.00
Convertible Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.24
Crosby Fund S.A.	$8.35
D. G. C	$49.77
Delta Investment Fund ...	$8.60
Delta Multifund	$9.54
Dreyfus Intercont. Inv. Fd	$10.91
Dreyfus Offshore Trust...	$8.85
e b c o I	$25.47
e b c o II	$25.47
Ebor Channel Capital Tr.	18/2½d
Ebor Trust Chan. Island	12/3d
E.M.I.F. S.A.	$10.38
Enterprise Fund	*$6.67*
Europe-Valor	S.F.169.50
Eurunion	$36.86
Executive Fund Canada...	$6.52
Executive Growth Fund...	$7.28
F.A.I.T. NV.	$100.00
Fidelity International Fd.	$11.95
Fidelity Pacific Fund	$8.33
Fiducem	B.F.1.768
Finance Union	$10.77
Fine Art Fund, Inc.	$5.00
First-Fund	*$10.29*
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— American Trust	$6.98
— Int'l Min. & Petr. Fd	$11.75
— Austl.Land & Prop. Fd	Bah.$9.33
First Liberty Fund Ltd	$17.25
First National City Fund	$32.05
First Security Capital Fund	$82.88
Fleming Fund S.A.	$76.75
Fleming Japan Fund	14.31
Fleschner Becker Ehrlich	$45.88†
Fonds Deltec	$11.79
Fonselex	S.F.2.622
Forest Growth Fund S.A	$1,077.15
Forest Income Fund S.A	$1,059.69
Formula Selection Fund...	S.F.122.21
Fortune Fund	$4.14
Frontier Growth Fund ...	$6.90
Frontier Trust	*$8.43*
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— Fund of Australia ...	$4.70
— Fund of Australia ...	Aus.$6.05
— Real Estate Fund ...	Aus.$5.88
Fund of the Seven Seas	$10.00
Galaxy Fund	$6.39
Geneva F. and T.	$5.61
GRAMCO FUNDS:	
— USIP. Real Estate ...	$7.27
— *Gramco Iberia*	Ptas.95.69
— *US/Italia (50-50)*	$5.01
Grand American Fd. S.A.	$5.00
Growth Equity Fund	Can.$6.39
Guardian Growth Fd Int'l	$5.00
Hambro Overseas Fund...	$8.76
Harbor Fund	$8.10
Haussmann Holdings N.V	$9.461
Hedged Investors Limited	$11.395
H.O.I.T. Hobet	$26.14
ICOFUND	$10.08
ICT FUNDS:	
— The Dollar Fund ...	$11.16
— Realstock	$10.06
— Fund of New York...	$11.33
— Fund of Nations ...	$9.66
IIBSA Inv. Portfolio	$1.14
INGROW Fund	$21.31
I.O.S. FUNDS:	
— *Fonditalia*	$12.57
— Fund of Funds	$21.63
— FOF Sterling	£1.17.9
— I.I.T.	$7.94
— Investors Fonds	D.M.21.36
— IOS Growth Fund ...	$11.00
— IOS Regent Fund ...	$7.70
— IOS Venture	Can.$3.88
— IOS Venture (Int'l).	$8.29
— Australian FOF	Aus.$10.59
I.U.S.F.	$8.54
Integrated Growth Fund	$4.20
Interfix	$99.30
Int. Commodities Inv. Fd.	S.F.146.44
Interfund S.A.	$10.85
Intermarket Fund L	$104.77
Int'l Real Estate Inv. Fd	*$31.93*
Internat'l Shipping Fund	DM.1,007.59
Int'l Whiskey Fund	$1.00
Intervalor	S.F.100.00
Intervestor Growth Fund	$4.97
Intervestor Real Estate Fd	$9.46
Investpool Can. Realty ...	Can.$10.35
Italamerica S.A. Fund ...	$10.35
Japan Growth Fund	$10.04
Japan Pacific Fund	$10.87
Japan Selection Fund	*$9.66*
KB Income Fund	L.F.1,894
KEYFUND	$10.00
Kleinwort Benson Int. Fd.	$9.54
Kleinwort Benson Jap. Fd.	$12.25
Lafayette Associates	$52.53
Lake Shore Fund	$51.86
Mad Inter Fund	*$7.09*
M.E.F.S. Fund	$10.00
M. & G. Island Fund	15/1¼d*
Mercury Associates S.A.	$91.04
Midas Gold Fd (1,025 oz)...	$36.75
Model Positive Fund N.V.	$388.00
Multinat'l Acquisitions ...	$10.08
Mutual Funds of Am. Ltd.	$18.87
Neckermann-Fund	D.M.23.11
Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.38
Neuwirth Investment Fd.	*$7.91*
N.A.M.F	$79.73
Nippon Fund	$18.04
Nippon Dynamics Fund...	$9.56
Nordiska Fund Limited..	$8.78
N.Y. Offshore Fund N.V.	$67.03
Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ...	$8.35
Nor. Amer. Bank Fund ...	*$21.34*
Olympic Capital Fund ...	$4.03
Pacific Seaboard Fund ...	$21.77
PAN AMER. MUTUAL FUNDS:	
— Pan Amer. Growth Fd	$8.55
— Pan Amer Income Fd	$3.87
— Pan Amer Special Fd	$13.37
— Real Estate *Equities*	*$10.49*
Par Fund	$10.19
Performance Group Fund	$1.13
Property Gr. Fd of Amer.	$10.00
Pyramid (CMO)	*$16.66*
Real Estate Fund of Am.	$10.60
Renta Fund	L.F.2,390
Roosevelt Fund	$9.12
SAFE GROUP:	
— Safe Fund	$13.66
— Safe Trust Fund ...	$13.82
— *Global Fund*	$7.90
— Cosmopolitan Fund...	$9.31
Security Growth Fund ...	$11.55
Selective Am. Realty Fd.	$10.00
Selective Capital Fund ...	$10.57
SEFRO	$9.11
Shamrock Fund	$11.81
SHARE MANAGEMENT:	
— Share Int'l Fund ...	$10.92
— Share Realty Fund...	$10.21
Shareholders Excalibur ...	$8.28
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— Boston Int. Securities	$9.90
— Chase Selection Fund	$10.46
— Crossbow Fund	S.F.7.66
— *Int'l Technology Fd.*	$14.05
— Invest. Selection Fd	$4.09
Sogelux Capital Fund ...	L.F.891
S. African Int'l Fund ...	Bah.$.8374
Stanhope Transat Fund..	$11.63
Standard & Poor Int. Fund	$238.61
S. & P. Dollar Fund	£4.27
S. & P. *Monitor Co. Ltd.*	*£4.51*
S. & P. Sterling Fund ...	$5.02
Suez Amer. Risk Capital	$21.00
Swissvalor New Series ...	S.F.237.25
Target Offshore	16/9d
The Commodity Fund ...	$7.82
The U.S. Fund N.V.	$6.07
Transpacific Fund	$10.45
Travel Fund	$4.00
Tyndall Bermuda Fund...	23/7d
Tyndall Inter. Fund	25/6d
Tyndall Overseas Fund...	*$1.24*
Unifonds	S.F.35.06
UNION BANK SWITZ:	
— Amca U.S. sh Bid	S.F.63.00
— Eurit. Eu. sh. ... Bid	S.F.165.00
— Fonsa. Swiss sh. Bid	S.F.105.00
— Globinvest Bid	S.F.90.00
— *Pacific-Invest... Bid*	*S.F.102.00*
— Safit. S. Af. sh Bid	S.F.218.00
— Sima. Sw. R Est Bid	S.F.143.50
USI GROUP:	
— *United Growth Fund*	*$1.40*
— Un. Income & Gr. Fd	$10.00
— USI Venture Fund ...	$6.49
— Euro-Am. Real Est. Fd	$10.00
— Fund of Nations ...	$10.00
— The Lion Plan	$1.00
U.S. Income Properties ...	$9.41
U.S. *Land Fund*	*$5.05*
U.S Trust Invest. Fund	$11.12
Universal Bk Stock Fund	$16.38
Victory Fund S.A.	$10.27
Washington Associates ...	$58.17
Western America Gr. Fd.	$10.00
Westn Australia Miner Fd	$25.46
Western Growth Fund ...	$7.37
Western Hedge Fd. Cl. A	$4.003
World Equity Growth Fd	$738.00
World Insur. Stock Fund	$14.30
World *Real Est. Stock Fd.*	*$14.57*
Worldwide Securities ...	$39.25
Worldwide Special J	$3.002
Zodiac Fund	$8.13

D.M.—Deutsche Marks; *—Ex-divi-
burg francs; S.F.—Swiss francs;
dend: †—New: N.A.—Not available:
B.F.—Belgian francs; L.F.—Luxem-
+ —Offer price: a—Asked.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
26⅝	12	Abacus .49t	14	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
78½	69½	AbbtLab 1.10	58	70⅛	70⅜	69⅞	69⅞	— ¼
51½	44⅝	ACF Ind 2.40	14	47⅝	47⅝	47½	47½	+ ¼
24	19⅞	AcmeClv 1.40	1	20	20	20	20	
46	38¼	Acme Mkt 2b	7	42	42	41¾	41¾	
16¼	12¾	AdmEx 1.04e	20	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
15¼	10⅛	Ad Millis .20	4	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
62	38½	Address 1.40	127	39⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	8½	Admiral	23	9⅝	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
45⅝	34¼	AetnaLif 1.40	238	41¼	42⅞	41	41⅞	+ ⅝
41	35½	AetnaLif pf 2	1	39	39	39	39	
19	11¼	Aguirre Co	48	11½	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅝
45⅝	34¾	Air Prod .20b	87	42⅝	43⅜	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅝
120	102½	Air Pd pf4.75	2	117	117	117	117	+ 1½
20⅞	18½	Air Red .20e	94	19⅛	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
11½	6	AJ Industries	76	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
18½	16⅝	Ala Gas 1.10	11	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
27	15⅝	Alaska Inters	77	17	17	15⅝	15⅝	— 1⅜
43⅞	34⅜	AlbertoC .28	x31	36¼	36¼	36	36	+ ⅛
11	8⅞	Albertsns .36	17	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	24	AlcanAlu 1.20	223	25⅝	26	25⅞	25⅞	
23⅞	18	AlcoStand .26	53	19	19¼	18½	19	— ⅛
25⅞	21⅝	Alexdrs .30r	139	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	— ½
13½	9½	Alleg Co .20a	61	10	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼
49½	27¼	Alleg 6pf cld	16	27¼	29	27¼	28½	+ ¾
39⅝	33¾	AllegLud 2.40	58	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅜
46½	42	AllegLud pf 3	6	44½	44½	44⅜	44½	— ½
22¼	19¼	Alleg Pw 1.32	44	21	21½	20¾	20⅞	— ¼
28	20¼	AlliedCh 1.20	132	21	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
39½	34¼	AlldMnl .40b	50	34	34¼	33¼	33¼	— 1⅜
43⅝	29	AlliedMill .75	46	31	32¾	31	32	+ 1½
32⅝	18¾	Allied Pd .68	23	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	— ¼
32¼	24	AlliedStr 1.40	55	26⅝	27	26⅜	26½	— ¼
14½	9½	AlldSup .15p	27	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
27	21⅝	Allis Chalm	82	22⅜	22½	21¾	22	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅞	AlphaPC .20e	9	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
74	65½	Alcoa 1.80	57	67½	67¾	67¼	67½	— ¼
26⅝	24	AmalSug 1.60	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	12¾	AMBAC .50	13	13	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
24⅝	20⅝	AmerEs 1.20	21	22¼	23¾	22¼	23¾	+ 1¾
43⅝	38½	AmrEs pf2.60	4	40	41½	40	41½	+ 1⅝
30⅝	21⅞	Am Hess .07e	17	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
67	51⅞	AmeH pf3.50	62	60⅛	60⅛	58⅜	58⅝	— 1⅛
65	40	AAirFiltr .80	122	45¾	45⅞	44¾	45	— ¼
31⅛	21	Am Airfin .80	73	25⅛	25¾	25⅛	25⅝	+ ½
15	13	Am Baker	14	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
36¼	30	ABrands 2.10	78	34⅛	34⅜	33⅞	34	— ⅛
39¼	27⅝	AmBdcst 1.20	270	27¾	27¾	27¼	27⅝	— ⅝
45¼	38¼	Am Can 2.20	63	42⅝	42½	42⅛	42½	
26⅝	24⅞	ACan pf 1.75	11	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Am Cem .60	5	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
29¼	26⅝	A Chain 1.60	7	28½	28⅝	28	28	— ¼
27	21	AmCredit .90	39	26⅝	27⅞	26⅝	27⅞	+ 1
26	21¾	ACrySug 1.40	6	23	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
61½	54½	ACry pf 4.50	z10	61	61	61	61	— ½
29⅞	25¾	AmCyan 1.25	258	29⅝	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
20½	19¼	Am Distill 1	3	19½	19½	19½	19½	
31⅝	24¼	ADistTel .10e	19	29¼	29¼	28¼	28¼	— 1
10¼	8¾	Am DualVest	13	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
13⅝	12	ADual pf.84a	15	12½	12½	12½	12½	
32	27⅛	AmElPw 1.64	149	30¼	30⅜	30	30⅛	— ⅛
33¾	27⅝	Am Enka 1a	67	33	33¼	33	33¼	
21⅛	11	Am Exp Ind	48	11¾	13¼	11¾	12¾	+ 1¼
24⅝	17⅝	AGenIns .50	51	18¼	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
36¼	29	AGnIn pf1.80	4	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29½	— ½
15⅞	12⅝	AmHoist .70	25	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
71⅞	60	A Home 1.50	97	61½	61½	60¼	60¼	— 1¼
105¼	92	A Home pf 2	3	97	97	97	97	— 4
47½	35	Am Hosp .24	216	38	38⅝	38	38¼	+ ⅝
17¾	14½	AmInvst 1.10	15	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
22¼	17½	AmMFdy .90	48	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ½
40	33¾	AMetClx 1.40	74	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36¾	+ ⅝
11⅛	8⅝	Am Motors	141	9½	9½	9	9⅛	
39⅝	30⅝	ANatGas 2.10	152	35	35⅝	35	35	— ⅝
14⅝	8⅝	Am Photo .12	97	8⅞	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
99½	73¾	AResDv .06e	144	79½	79¾	76	76	— 2¾
24½	19⅝	Am Seat 1	6	21¼	21¼	21	21	
24⅝	18½	Am Ship .60	14	18⅞	19¼	18¾	19	— ⅛
36⅛	28¾	A Smelt 1.90	433	29¼	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅝
42	27¾	AmSoAfr .70	29	38¾	39	38¼	38⅜	— ⅝
		AmSAfr fn.70	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
36½	26¼	Am Std 1	47	33⅞	34	33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
102	82	AmStd pf4.75	11	94¼	94¼	93½	93½	— 1
38½	21	Am Steril .48	17	21¾	21¾	20½	20½	— 1
26½	23	A Sugar 1.60	11	25⅛	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
9¾	8⅞	AmSug pf .68	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13	10⅞	A T&T wt wi	1495	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
53⅝	46½	Am T&T 2.60	1084	50	50¼	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅝
23-32	37-64	AmT&T rt wi	11544	19-32	19-32	9-16	9-16	— 1-64
10⅞	9⅝	AmWWks .56	1	9½	9½	9½	9½	
18	16⅛	AWWSpf 1.25	z30	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ¾
16½	15⅛	AW pref 1.25	z390	16	16	16	16	— ¼
21¼	18⅞	AW 4.1pf 1.43	z50	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
25½	20⅛	Ameron .60	18	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ½
21⅞	14⅛	Ametek .60a	69	14⅛	14⅛	13	14	— ⅝
50⅞	38⅝	Amfac .80	17	40½	41	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅝
31	22	AMK Cp .30	63	22⅝	22¾	22¼	22⅝	— ⅜
57¼	46⅛	AMP Inc .58	106	48	48⅞	48	48⅞	+ ⅞
48½	22	Ampex Corp	463	24⅝	25⅛	24⅝	25	+ ⅞
39¼	34⅝	Amsted 2.40	55	37	37	36¼	36¼	— ½
15⅝	11½	Amtel .32	12	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
32¼	27	Anacond 1.90	94	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
44⅝	31⅛	Anch Hock 1	73	32	32	31	31⅛	— 1⅛
20¾	15¼	AncorpNSv 1	15	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
40¼	33⅞	And Clay 1.20	10	35	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ¼
26⅝	15¼	ApacheCp .25	13	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
38⅝	30⅝	ApcoOil 1.37t	29	31	31⅝	31	31	
28⅛	20	APL Corp	6	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
22½	17	APL pf C1.06	2	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ½
64⅝	53¼	Aqua Chem	43	57⅝	58	57	57	— ⅝
118	92	ARA Svc .96	73	95	96⅝	95	96⅝	+ 2¼
42¼	32	ArcataN .03e	39	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
59⅝	52½	ArchDan 1.60	9	55⅞	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞	— ⅝
23	19⅛	ArizPSvc 1.08	14	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
19⅝	11⅜	Arlans DS .20	35	11½	11½	11⅜	11½	
29⅛	22¾	ArmcoSt 1.60	117	26	26	25¼	25¼	— ¾
29¾	25¾	Armco pf2.10	104	28⅞	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅜
48½	42⅝	Armour 1.60	4	45	45	45	45	
35⅝	28⅝	ArmstCk .80	439	29½	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
20¼	17¾	Aro Corp .90	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
25¼	19	Arvin Ind 1	25	19	19¼	19	19	
28⅝	22⅛	Ashld Oil 1.20	56	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ½
14	10½	Assd Brew	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
45¾	37	Assd DG 1.20	127	42¼	42½	42	42½	
12	8⅝	AssdTran .20	2	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
26	21⅞	AtlCityEl 1.34	109	24⅛	24⅛	23½	23⅝	— ⅞
90⅝	54	Atl Richfld 2	475	55¾	56¼	54¼	54¼	— 1½
54	50¼	AtlRch pf3.75	z100	52	52	52	52	+ 1
153	90½	Atl Rich pf 3	3	93½	93½	93	93	+ ½
67	41½	AtlRch pf2.80	79	46	46¼	45½	45½	— ¼
24⅛	19¼	Atlas Chem 1	489	21⅞	21⅞	21	21¼	— ½
4⅝	3½	Atlas Corp	323	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	
12¾	9¼	ATO Inc .08a	29	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	12	Aurora Plas	9	11¾	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ¾
13⅛	7¼	Automtn Ind	44	7½	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
25¼	19¼	Avco Cp 1.20	36	19½	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
53¾	44½	Avco pf3.20	8	44⅝	44¾	44⅝	44½	— ¼
42¼	31⅞	Avery Pd .20	97	32½	32½	31⅞	31⅞	— 1⅝
13⅝	9	Avnet Inc .40	65	9¼	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
184½	151	Avon Prod 2	137	156	157	156	156⅞	+ 1⅞
14⅝	11⅝	Aztec Oil Gs	21	13	13	13	13	

B

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
30⅛	20⅝	Babck W 1.36	264	21¾	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅜
23¾	18½	BakrOilT .65	7	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
32½	27½	Balt GE 1.82	79	30⅛	30⅛	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
66¾	60½	BalG pfB4.50	z260	65¼	66½	65⅛	65½	+ ½
59	55	BaltG pfC4	z90	56½	56½	56	56	— 1½
19¼	10	BangPunt .60	22	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
27	23½	BangP pf 2	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
28	26	Bnk of Cal	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	
53½	44⅝	Bank of NY 2	x14	46½	46½	46¼	46½	+ ½
70⅝	59⅝	Bank Tr 2.84	118	65⅝	66½	65⅝	65⅞	+ ¼
50⅛	37⅝	BarbOil 1.01t	4	38⅛	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	— ¼
56⅛	45⅝	Bard CR .25	38	44½	44⅞	44	44⅞	+ ⅜
15⅝	12⅝	Basic Inc .80	15	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
10⅝	7¾	Bates Mfg	2	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
14½	12½	Bates Mf pf 1	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
26	18	Beth Ind	20	18⅛	18⅞	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
62	44	BathIn pf2.50	23	45½	45½	44	44	— 1
79¾	48½	BauschLb .80	21	49	49⅛	49	49⅛	
35½	26¼	BaxtrLab .10	92	27⅝	28	27⅝	27½	+ ⅜
12⅝	9⅝	BayukCig .50	3	11	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
50¼	45¾	Bearings 1	3	46	46	46	46	
39½	30¾	Beat Fds 1	99	31	31⅜	30½	31	+ ¼
51½	35⅝	Beckman .30	17	35⅝	36	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
62¼	46	Bect Dick .30	101	51¾	51¾	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅞
19¼	13⅞	BeechAr .75b	9	14¼	14½	14	14	— ¾
34⅝	18	Belco Pet .50	77	20¼	20⅛	18½	18⅝	— 1
22½	17⅝	BeldngH .60b	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	30½	Bell How .60	30	32¾	33	31⅝	31⅝	— 1⅛
15	9	Bell Intercon	22	10	10⅜	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
34⅝	27½	Bendix 1.60	64	28⅜	28¾	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅜
58	44⅝	Bendix pf 3	4	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ¼
52¾	43¼	BenefFin 1.60	49	48⅝	49⅝	48½	48½	— ⅛
58	54	BenfiF pf4.50	z120	55⅛	56	55⅛	56	+ ⅞
79¾	70¼	BenfiF pf4.30	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	
33	29⅝	BenF 5pf2.50	z270	32½	33	32½	33	+ ⅝
13⅞	8	Benguet	153	8½	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
		Benguet fn	42	7¼	7¼	7	7	
18⅛	10⅛	BerkPho .77f	84	10⅝	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
6⅝	3	Bermec Corp	103	3⅝	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
38⅝	25¼	Beth Stl 1.80	194	30⅝	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅞
44⅝	37	Big Three .60	25	40¼	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅞
83	71⅞	BlackDk 1.20	82	73⅝	73⅞	72½	72½	— ½
29⅝	24⅝	Bliss Laug 1	25	27	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅝
68½	46¼	Block HR .24	167	51	51⅜	48⅛	48⅞	— ⅞
40⅝	36⅝	Blue Bell 1.20	14	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅝
18¼	12½	Bobbie Brks	2	12⅞	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
31⅞	19	Boeing Co .40	676	21½	21½	20¾	20¾	— ⅝
76⅝	58¼	BoisCas .25b	215	60½	60¾	59¾	60⅜	+ ½
21½	17⅝	Bond Ind 1	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
25	19	BookMth 1.28	1	19	19	19	19	
26	20⅛	Borden 1.20	67	22⅝	23¼	22½	22⅝	
26	21¾	BorgWar 1.25	77	24½	24½	24	24	— ½
14⅝	12⅛	Bormans .80	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
37½	31⅛	Bos Edis 2.24	7	35⅝	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅞
24⅝	16	Bourns Inc	119	16½	16⅝	14½	15	— 1¼
11½	7⅞	BranifAir .50	173	8	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
59⅝	49	BriggSt 2.40a	32	50½	51	50¼	51	+ ¾
75¼	55	Brist My 1.20	141	57½	58½	57¼	57½	— ⅝
45⅝	39¾	BristMy pf 2	9	43⅝	43⅝	43	43⅝	— ¾
13⅝	10⅝	Brit Pet .32e	88	10⅝	11	10¾	10⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	34	Bdwy Hale 1	8	37⅝	37¾	37¼	37⅝	+ ½
43⅝	35¼	BwyHa pf A2	2	41⅜	41¾	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
27½	24½	BklynUG 1.72	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	8¼	Brown Co	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
17⅝	13⅛	Brown Co pf	2	15½	15¾	15½	15¾	
17¼	14	Bwn Sharp 1	11	14⅞	15⅛	14½	14½	— ¼
36	28¾	BwnShoe 1.50	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
18⅞	13⅝	Brunswk .05e	143	16⅞	17	16⅛	16½	— ¼
23¾	19	BucyEr 1.20	83	22¼	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅛
18¼	13¼	Budd Co .80	19	13¼	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19	11½	Budget In .64	8	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
57	34¼	BuffForg 1.10	107	35½	35⅝	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅝
38½	21	Bulova W .60	34	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
14½	11¼	Bunk Ramo	76	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
43⅝	34	BunkR pf1.50	2	36	36	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
42⅝	32¼	Burl Ind 1.40	147	40⅜	40⅜	39⅞	40⅛	— ½
41⅝	37⅛	BurlNor .70a	61	37⅞	38¾	37½	37⅞	— ⅛
8½	7	BurlNor pf.55	17	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
23	19½	Burndy .70	9	21¾	21⅞	21½	21½	— ¼
172⅝	129½	Burrghs .60	269	140	140	137	137⅛	
19¼	15⅝	BushUnv .70t	9	15¾	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼

C

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
35⅝	29¾	Cabot Cp .60	8	34⅝	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	
11⅛	7¾	Cal Financl	38	9⅛	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
23¼	12¾	CallahM .73f	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
23⅞	15⅝	CampRL .45a	78	22⅛	22¼	20½	20⅝	— 1½
		CamR fn.45a	16	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
36⅞	33	CampSp 1.10	8	33¼	33½	33⅛	33¼	
53	41	CanSou Ry 3	z20	43	43	43	43	+ 1½
8¼	7¼	CdBrew .40a	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
75¼	62	Cdn Pac 3.20	9	62⅞	62⅞	62¼	62¼	— ½
23½	18¼	CanalRd 1.10	3	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
36½	28¾	Cap C Bdcst	65	30	30⅝	29½	29⅝	
57¼	45	Carbrun 1.40	38	51⅞	51⅞	51	51¼	— ⅛
16⅛	12½	Carlisle .60	14	13⅛	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
68½	63½	Caro C&Oh 5	z20	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅝
33⅞	29½	CaroPLt 1.46	44	30	30⅜	30	30¼	+ ⅛
28	23¼	CarpTch 1.60	27	26⅞	27	26⅝	26⅝	
37⅞	30	CarrierCp .60	59	36¼	36¼	35⅞	36	— ¼
34½	32⅞	Carr pf2.25	z60	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
32¼	28⅛	CarrGn 1.70e	12	30	30⅛	29¾	29¾	
35¼	21	CarterW .40a	78	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¼
13	9¼	Case JI	22	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
30⅞	24	CastleCke .60	23	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼	— ¼
44⅝	36	CaterTr 1.20	159	40⅛	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅜
8⅝	6	CCI Corp	30	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	19⅝	CCI Cp pf1.25	3	20	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
23	20⅛	Cec Corp .90	2	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
61⅝	49⅝	CelaneseCp 2	43	60¼	60¼	59½	59½	— ½
59½	54	Celan pfA4.50	2	57	57	57	57	
48½	30	Cenco Ins .30	68	30¼	30¼	27⅞	28⅝	— 2
13	9⅛	Cent Fdy	2	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
24⅞	21¼	Cen Hud 1.48	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
24½	19	CenIllLt 1.44	31	24	24	23½	23½	— ½
19½	16⅝	CenIlPS 1.12	48	17⅞	18	17½	17¾	+ ⅜
17⅞	16¼	CenMPw 1.16	16	17	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
45¾	38¼	Cent SW 1.90	19	41⅝	42¼	41⅝	41¾	
33	24	Cent Soya .80	25	26⅝	26½	25¾	25¾	— ½
22⅝	18⅝	CenTelU .88b	63	20¾	21¼	20¾	21⅛	+ ½
29¼	19½	Cerro 1.60b	63	22⅞	23	22½	22½	+ ¼
26⅝	18⅞	Certteed .80	14	21¾	21¾	21⅝	21½	— ¼
25½	21⅛	Certted pf.90	1	22	22	22	22	
24	16½	CessnaA .80b	29	16⅝	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
22⅝	18¾	CFI Stl .80a	5	20¾	21	20¾	21	
16½	8¼	Chadbrn Inc	142	9⅛	9⅛	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	24½	ChamlS 1.20	26	26⅝	26⅝	26	26	— ⅜
49½	39½	CharterNY 2	11	42⅝	43	42⅝	43	+ ⅜
56¼	46⅛	ChaseMn 1.80	205	49¾	50¾	49¾	50⅛	+ ⅜
21½	16½	Checker Mot	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
58¾	51⅛	Ches Ohio 4	16	55⅝	55⅝	54⅛	54¼	—
52⅞	44½	Chesebroug 1	73	45⅝	45⅞	45⅛	45½	+ ½
10½	8⅝	ChicEast Ill	8	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ¼
19½	16⅛	ChMil SPP	18	16⅝	16⅛	16	16	— ½
25¼	22	ChMil SP pf	4	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	— ⅝
38½	32½	ChPneuT 2	17	36¼	36⅜	35⅞	36¼	+ ¼
22	19	ChRIP ct UP	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
21¾	18¼	ChRIP ctNW	3	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
11⅝	8¾	ChocFull .15r	6	9	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
11½	8¼	ChrisCft .30t	76	8¾	8¾	8⅛	8½	— ¼
22	16½	Chrs cvpf.10r	5	17	17	17	17	
31⅝	20½	Chromall .50	29	22¼	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅛
35¾	24	Chrysler .60	476	26	26⅝	26	26⅛	
41¼	35	Cinn Bell 2.40	6	37½	37½	37	37	— ¾
26⅛	21½	Cinn GE 1.50	53	24½	24½	23½	23¾	— ⅝
48⅝	37	Cin Mill 1.40	9	43	43	43	43	
44	35	CITFin 1.80	257	39½	39½	38⅞	39¼	— ¼
42	34	CitiesSvc 2.20	51	39⅝	40	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
28¼	17¼	City Inv .50	223	17⅝	18¼	17⅝	18	— ⅛
46½	32½	CityInv pf B2	77	33¾	34	33⅝	33¾	
11⅝	9⅛	City Strs .40	4	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
36	31	ClarkEq 1.40	41	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+ ½
33¼	21¼	Clark Oil .40	9	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	
45	35¼	ClevCliff 1.60	4	42½	42½	42½	42½	— ½
36¼	30⅝	ClevElIll 2.16	x65	33⅞	34	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅜
24⅛	18⅝	Clorox .50a	x67	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
31⅝	22¼	CluettPea .90	16	24½	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ½
21¼	16⅞	CluettP pf 1	14	17½	17½	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
24	16½	CNA Finl .50	67	18½	18⅝	18¼	18½	
30⅛	20⅝	CNA pf A1.10	26	23½	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
49¾	41⅝	Coast St Gas	116	44⅝	44⅞	43⅝	43⅝	— 1⅜
86½	74	CocaCol 1.44	102	77½	77¼	77	77⅛	
35⅝	26½	CocaBtlg 1.20	10	34	34	34	34	+ ¼
45⅝	39¾	Colg Pal 1.30	34	42	42⅜	42	42¼	
27⅞	20⅝	Collins Alk 1	40	26⅛	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ⅛
37¼	20½	CollinsR .20p	50	21½	21½	20⅛	20⅛	— 1⅜
37⅝	28	Colointst 1.60	24	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	+ ¼
26	18⅞	Colt Ind .25e	81	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	
54½	47	Colt In pf4.25	3	47¼	47¼	47	47	— ¼
23½	19¼	Colt In pf1.60	7	20½	21	20½	21	+ ⅜
49⅝	35¼	CBS 1.40b	96	35¼	35½	34⅝	35	— 1
30	21¼	CBS pf 1	4	21½	21½	21⅛	21¼	— ½
31½	25⅝	Colu Gas 1.68	103	28¼	28⅝	27½	27⅝	— ½
31½	17¾	ColuPict .30e	43	19½	20	18¾	19	— ¼
32½	28⅝	ColSoOh 1.76	21	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
95	77⅝	CombEn 2.40	67	82	82¾	81⅞	82	+ ⅛
34⅛	22¼	ComlSolv .40	155	29⅝	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	— ½
40½	34½	ComwEd 2.20	48	35⅛	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+ ¼
24⅝	23	CmwE pf1.42	14	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
24	18¼	Comw Oil .60	186	23⅝	23⅝	22⅞	23	— ⅝
34⅛	14⅝	Comput Sci	238	15⅞	15⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— 1⅝
57¾	31⅛	Comsat	204	34½	35⅜	34¼	35	+ ¼
17⅞	13¾	Cone Mills 1	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
32¼	18⅝	ConracCp .60	28	19¼	20	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
28⅝	25⅝	Con Edis 1.80	78	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	
86⅞	79	ConEdis pf 6	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	
67¾	62¼	ConEdis pf 5	3	64½	64⅝	64½	64½	+
63	57¼	ConE pfC4.65	z100	58½	58½	58½	58½	+
41⅝	33½	ConFood 1.10	68	35⅛	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	—
106⅝	90	ConFd pf4.50	6	92½	93	92½	93	+ 1
31½	24⅛	ConFreight 1	44	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	
10⅝	7¼	Con Leasing	16	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
28¼	22⅝	ConNatG 1.76	57	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	
39	31⅛	Cons Powr 2	41	33	33½	33¼	33⅜	—
65½	58⅛	ConPw pf4.50	z150	63½	64	63⅛	63⅞	+
13⅝	10	ContAirL .50	57	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
75⅝	63½	Cont Can 2.20	67	69⅝	70	69¼	69⅝	
70	66	Ct Can pf4.25	z30	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	—
12¾	9½	Cont Cop .07e	27	10	10⅛	10	10	
45¾	38	Cont Cp 2	124	41¼	41½	40	40	—
48½	42¼	Ct Cp pfA2.50	30	45¼	46⅛	45⅛	45⅝	
24¼	17⅝	ContMtg .78a	90	18⅝	18⅝	17¾	17¾	—
27⅞	22⅛	Cont Oil 1.50	177	25¼	25⅝	24⅞	25	—
40½	34½	Cont Oil pf 2	1	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	35¼	—
33¼	25	Cont Stl 1	4	25½	25½	25½	25½	
23⅞	18	Cont Tel .72	68	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	—
122½	45¾	Control Data	196	49⅝	49½	47½	47⅝	— 1
34⅝	32	Conwood 1.90	5	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+
43⅝	31	Cook Unit .30	28	34	34¼	32½	32½	— 1
34	27	CooperIn 1.40	9	32½	33	32½	33	+
20⅛	15½	Cooper TR 1	8	16	16⅜	16	16⅜	+
20½	17¾	CoopT pf1.25	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
40	31¼	Copeland 1.20	5	33½	33½	33⅛	33⅛	—
85	65½	CoppRge .50b	52	77	77⅝	76	76	+
18½	16⅝	CopwlStl 1.20	6	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+
33⅞	25⅝	CorinthB .15e	14	27½	27¾	27½	27½	+
261	206	CorGW 2.50a	13	222	222⅝	220¾	220⅝	—
29⅝	20	Coronetln .22	11	23	[illegible]	22½	[illegible]	[illegible]
10⅝	6⅝	Cowles Com	1	6½	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—
24⅝	18	Cox Bdcst .30	7	18¾	19	18¾	19	
36¼	30⅛	CPC Intl 1.70	631	33½	33⅝	33⅛	33¼	—
47⅝	37	Crane 1.60b	6	38⅞	38⅞	38½	38½	—
20⅝	16	Credithr Fin 1	2	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+
17	13¼	CrompKn .80	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—
25⅝	19¾	CrouseHind 1	8	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	—
27⅝	18	CrowCol 1.07f	47	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞	
17⅝	14⅝	Crown Cork	52	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—
35½	28⅛	CrwnZell 1.60	54	34⅛	34⅛	33½	33⅝	—
62	57	Crn Z pf4.20	z100	58	58	58	58	
17⅝	12½	CTS Corp .40	3	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	+
15½	11½	Cudahy .68t	21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—
19½	16½	Cudhy pf1.25	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+
24	15¼	Culligan .28	7	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—
38½	33⅛	Cummin .83b	20	37½	37½	37½	37½	+
20¼	14	CumnDrug .48	1	14	14	14	14	
18⅞	14⅝	Curtiss Wrt 1	17	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+
29½	26⅝	Curt Wr A 2	5	26⅛	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+
32¼	23¾	Cutler H 1.20	9	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	—
38	30¾	Cyclops 1.90	15	31	31⅛	31	31⅛	
71½	54	CyprusM 1.60	7	62⅝	62⅝	62¼	62¼	—

D

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
13½	9⅝	DanRivr .25e	21	10	10	9¾	9⅞	
25⅝	20¾	Dana Cp 1.25	9	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	
50⅝	40	Dart Ind .30b	160	41⅛	41⅞	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
55	47½	Dart Ind pf 2	45	48⅛	48½	47½	47½	—
32	14¼	Data Process	86	16¼	16⅛	15½	15⅝	—
27⅝	20	DaycoCp 1.14	22	21	21	20¾	20¾	
35⅝	31	DaytnHud .50	18	34⅜	34⅜	34	34	—
26½	23½	DaytnPL 1.60	28	25¼	25¼	24½	24⅝	—
98¾	95	DPL pfD 7.48	z110	98	98	98	98	
45⅝	38⅞	Deere Co 2	55	43⅝	43¾	43⅝	43½	—
19¾	17½	DelmarP 1.12	325	18⅜	18¾	18	18	—
26¼	20¼	Del Mnte 1.10	35	23⅛	23¾	23⅛	23½	+
34⅞	26⅝	DeltaAir .40	151	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32½	+
12¼	7⅝	Deltec Int	15	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
		Deltec Int fn	2	7½	7½	7½	7½	
25¼	16¼	Denn Mfg .40	40	17	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	—
21	14	DennMfg pf 1	10	16	16	16	16	
24⅝	11⅛	DennyRst .04	84	13⅝	13¾	13	13	—
29⅞	22	DentsplyInt 1	3	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	—
18	16⅝	DenRGr 1.10	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
62¼	53	Dereco pf A	1	58½	58½	58½	58½	—
64½	51¾	Dereco pf B	9	59¼	59⅝	58⅛	58⅛	—
31¼	23¾	DeSotoInc .90	7	24⅞	25	24⅞	24⅞	—
23½	21⅛	DetEdis 1.40	28	22¼	22¼	21¾	21⅞	—
85½	78	Det Ed pf5.50	4	84	84	83½	83½	—
14⅝	10½	Det Steel	99	13⅞	14	13⅝	13⅝	—
32⅝	25⅝	Dexter .24	25	29½	29⅝	29	29½	+
15	10	DialFinan .40	x30	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+
42⅞	38¾	DiamIntl 1.80	19	39⅝	39⅞	38	38	—
20⅝	15⅝	Diam Sham 1	89	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	—
29	26⅛	DiaSh pf C2	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—
17½	15	DiaS pf D1.20	20	15½	15½	15	15	—
24⅞	12½	Dictaphon .48	41	13	13	12	12	—
72⅝	57½	cDiebold .48b	352	62	63	61½	63	+
20	15¼	DiGorgo .60	16	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—
26⅞	20¼	Dillnghm .40	26	20¾	21½	20¾	21	—
49	42	Dilling pf A 2	2	43⅝	43⅝	42	42	—
48	41½	Dilling pf B 2	2	42	42	42	42	
17	15½	DillonCo .56b	10	15¼	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	—
158	125¾	Disney .30b	122	134½	134⅝	131¾	131¾	—
51¼	46½	DstSeag 1.20	1	48½	48½	48½	48½	+
23⅞	16⅛	DiversInd .36	71	19⅝	19⅝	18	18⅛	—
37¼	19¾	DivrMtg .73e	84	21	21½	20¾	20⅞	—
20⅛	17⅝	Dr Pepper	31	18	18¼	18	18¼	+
62	46½	DomeMin .80	194	54½	54½	48	51	—
13⅝	10	DomFnd .85e	32	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25¼	18⅝	Donnelley .44	29	19⅝	20	19¾	19⅝	
28⅛	17½	Dorc Cp .32	7	18⅝	18½	18⅛	18¼	+
19⅝	13½	Dorr Olver	9	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	—
46⅝	35	Dover Cp .70	24	44½	44¼	44	44	—
73⅞	63¾	DowChm 2.60	110	69⅛	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝	+
36½	28½	DravoCp 1.40	13	28⅝	28⅝	27½	28	—
29¾	22	DressInd 1.40	27	27⅞	28⅛	27¾	27¾	—
35¾	29	Dressr pf2.20	10	33¾	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	—
32½	26	Dressr pf B2	13	30	30½	30	30½	+
32	19½	DreyfusCp 1b	21	19⅞	20⅛	19¾	20	
29½	24½	DukePw 1.40	73	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	—
102½	95	DukeP pf6.75	2	100½	100½	100½	100½	—
59⅝	49⅝	DunBrad 1.20	38	51½	52	51½	52	+
35½	23⅝	Duplan .60t	215	26¼	27¾	26	26	+
112	92½	duPont 1.25e	195	113½	113½	110¼	110½	—
67¾	63⅝	duPont pf4.50	2	66¼	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	—
54⅝	50¼	duPont pf3.50	7	51½	51⅝	51⅛	51¼	+
25⅞	22½	Duq Lt 1.66	45	24⅛	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	
29½	26½	Dq 4.15pf2.07	z20	27½	27½	27½	27½	
29	26½	DuqLt 4pf 2	z470	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—
27⅛	23½	Dq 3.75pf1.87	z70	26	26	26	26	
31	27¼	Dq 2.10pf2.10	z100	30½	31	30½	31	+
16¾	12¾	DymoInd .47t	38	13⅛	13⅝	13	13	—
11⅜	7⅞	Dyna Am .40	23	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—

E

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
29¾	23½	EaglePch .80	33	25¼	26¼	25¼	26¼	+ 1
23⅛	17¼	Easco Cp .90	26	19	19½	19	19½	+
18½	12½	East Ar Lin	220	15⅝	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+
32¼	24¼	East GF .82t	93	27⅞	28	27½	27½	+
21⅝	18⅝	East Utl 1.40	6	19⅜	19½	19⅜	19½	+
84⅝	72⅝	EasKodak 1a	253	74⅝	74⅞	73¼	73⅝	—
40⅛	32⅝	EatonYa 1.40	28	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	34⅛	+
33¾	26	Echln Mf .78	57	27⅛	28	27½	27⅞	+
35	21⅝	Eckerd J .20	14	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	
28¾	24	EdisonBros 1	2	27½	27½	27⅜	27⅜	
23¼	12¼	EG&G .10	29	13⅛	14	13¾	13⅞	
7⅝	5¼	ElMusc .09e	36	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½	+
11⅝	7	Elect Assoc	59	7⅜	7⅞	6½	6⅝	—
40⅛	17¾	El Mem Mag	88	20½	20½	19¼	19½	—
28¼	18⅝	ElMMag pf 1	10	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+
9⅛	7	ElgnNat Ind	12	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+
20	17⅝	ElPasoNG 1	56	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅞	+
29	23	Eltra Cp 1.20	25	23	23⅝	22¾	23⅛	—
65⅞	54⅛	Emer Elec 1	77	55¼	56¾	55⅝	56⅛	+
62	51	EmeryAir .90	24	52⅛	52⅛	51¼	51⅝	—
44½	38	Emhart 1.20	8	39	39	39	39	
28⅝	25⅝	EmpDist 1.76	12	26⅛	26⅜	26⅛	26½	—
28½	23⅝	EmporC .90	2	25¾	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+
29	21½	End Johnsn	2	23¾	23¾	23½	23½	—
29½	21⅞	EnglhMn .40	140	24¾	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	—
19	14⅝	Enns Bus .32	7	15½	15½	15¼	15½	—
32⅝	30⅝	EquitGas 2.20	x24	31½	31½	31	31	—
25½	21	ESB Inc 1.20	8	23	23	22½	22½	—
22¼	13¼	Esquire .30	3	14	14¼	14	14¼	
36⅝	23½	EssexInt 1.20	12	24	24½	23½	23⅝	—
26¼	15	Ethyl Cp .84	100	17½	17½	16½	16⅝	—
39	28½	Ethyl pf2.40	16	31½	31½	31	31¼	—
21¼	18	Eurofnd .25e	8	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	—

(Continued on Page 10)

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

March 16, 1970

12,000,000 European Units of Account

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

(Canada)

9 % 1970 - 1982 Bonds

The sale of the bonds was underwritten by, among others, the following :

KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE
ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
DREXEL HARRIMAN RIPLEY, INCORPORATED
WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE
WHITE, WELD & CO. LIMITED

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.
ANDRESENS BANK A/S
JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited
BANKHAUS FRIEDRICH SIMON KGaA
BANKHAUS GEBRUEDER BETHMANN
BANK MEES & HOPE N.V.
BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE
BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE INDUSTRIELLE ET FINANCIÈRE
BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE - C.F.C.B.
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS BELGIQUE
BANQUE EUROPÉENNE D'OUTRE-MER S.A.
BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR
BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG S.A.
BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.
BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS & CIE
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
BANQUE PRIVÉE S.A. LUXEMBOURG
BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK
BERGENS PRIVATBANK
BERLINER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
GUNNAR BØHN & CO. A/S
BURKHARDT & CO.
CHARTERHOUSE JAPHET & THOMASSON Limited
CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDITKASSE
COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft
CRÉDIT GÉNÉRAL DE BELGIQUE S.A. DE BANQUE
CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL D'ALSACE ET DE LORRAINE Luxembourg
CRÉDIT LYONNAIS
RICHARD DAUS & CO. Bankiers - vormals Hans W. Petersen
H. ALBERT DE BARY & CO. N.V.
DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft
DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE - DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK -
DEWAAY, CORTVRIENDT INTERNATIONAL S.A.
DREMAN & CO. LTD
DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft
FIRST MANHATTAN CO.
FLEMING, SUEZ, BROWN BROTHERS Limited
ANTONY GIBBS & SONS Limited
HAMBROS BANK Limited
HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited
HOLLANDSCHE BANK-UNIE N.V.
INVESTORS BANK LUXEMBOURG S.A.
KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited
KREDIETBANK N.V.
KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL
LEHMAN BROTHERS
J.L. LÉVESQUE & L.G. BEAUBIEN LTD.
LIBERT PETERBROECK SECURITIES S.A.
B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO.
MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A.
NEDERLANDSCHE MIDDENSTANDSBANK N.V.
NESBITT, THOMSON Limited
NIEDERSAECHSISCHE LANDESBANK - GIROZENTRALE -
DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK
SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE
PRIVATBANKEN I KJØBENHAVN
REA BROTHERS Limited
RICHARDSON SECURITIES OF CANADA
N.M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS
J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited
SINGER & FRIEDLANDER Limited
SKANDINAVISKA BANKEN
SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE BANQUE S.A.
STRAUSS, TURNBULL & CO.
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN
SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited
C.G. TRINKAUS
VEREINSBANK IN HAMBURG
S.G. WARBURG & CO. Limited
WOOD GUNDY SECURITIES Limited
BELL, GOUINLOCK & COMPANY Limited

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

NOT A NEW ISSUE

200,000 Shares

Lanvin-Charles of the Ritz, Inc.

Common Stock
(par value $1 per share)

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
White, Weld & Co.
Blyth & Co., Inc.
Drexel Harriman Ripley Incorporated
Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co.
Glore Forgan Staats Incorporated
Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes
Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated
Lazard Frères & Co.
Lehman Brothers
Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis
Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated
Stone & Webster Securities Corporation
Wertheim & Co.
Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated
Paribas Corporation

April, 1970.

Ministers Finally Agree

EEC Reaches Accord on Wine, Clears Way for Talks on U.K.

LUXEMBOURG, April 22 (Wednesday) (UPI).—Common Market ministers agreed this morning on free trade in wine, removing a major obstacle to starting British membership talks on time.

Disagreement on wine has held up for four months the approval of a plan to finance the Common Market, which is part of France's price for lifting its long-standing opposition to British membership in the European Economic Community.

Foreign ministers of the six Common Market states are now preparing to sign the new financing arrangement, thus clearing the way for the formal opening of British entry talks in June.

Under the compromise solution on wine—worked out during six ministerial meetings in Brussels and Luxembourg—Italy, West Germany and France each got more or less what they have been fighting for.

Italy got free trade in wine starting June 1, instead of April 1. France got slightly less higher intervention prices than it had demanded. And West Germany got exemptions from the common rules for making wine which will allow its wine growers to continue adding sugar, but not as much in the past, to their wines to make them more potent.

EEC Wage Costs Outstripped Gains In 1969 Output

BRUSSELS, April 21 (AP).—The Europen Economic Community has issued figures showing industrial production gains in 1969 failed to keep pace with increased wage costs.

The EEC Executive Commission said that, measured per unit of gross value added, wage costs increased 2.5 percent to 3 percent in 1969. In the previous year, wage costs measured in this way declined.

Gross value added is a way of measuring industrial efficiency and, by dividing wage costs by this measure, economists get an idea of whether higher salaries are being matched by comparable production increases.

France had the highest wage cost increase at 12.5 percent with West Germany second at 10.5 percent. The increase was 10 percent in the Netherlands, 9 percent in Belgium and 7 percent in Italy.

Top Monetary Officials Open 3-Day Parley

PARIS, April 21.—High-ranking monetary officials from the leading Western nations opened a three-day session of economic policy discussions here today.

Paul A. Volcker, U. S. Treasury Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, said the opening session was devoted to the rates of inflation in Europe and the United States.

The meeting is expected to focus on the impact the recent easing of U.S. monetary policy is going to have on the flow of dollars out of the United States. Mr. Volcker said today that there was a balance-of-payments deficit on the official settlements basis in the first quarter, but he said he did not yet have the figures on the size of the outflow.

In the 1969 first quarter, there was a $1.1 billion surplus on this basis—which measures foreign central banks' holdings of dollars. For all of last year, there was a $2.8 billion surplus, but this year it has been expected to show a deficit on the order of $3 billion.

The meetings here are aimed at examining the measures designed to correct payments imbalance and to correlate these measures with the steps taken in the other major Western trading nations.

Represented at today's meeting, in addition to the United States, were Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Sweden and Japan.

U.S. Urging Open Mind on Floating Rate

Volker Sees Need for 'Evolutionary' Change

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, April 21 (NYT). — The Nixon administration is urging Western industrialized nations to keep an open mind on the flexibility of exchange rates—despite dwindling enthusiasm for this type of monetary reform now being voiced in international councils.

The exhortations are aimed principally at authorities of the European Economic Community who maintain that more rate rigidity, not less, is needed to foster their goal of monetary union.

In a speech made available here, Paul A. Volker, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, told the American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium that "we cannot escape the need to consider the usefulness of some changes in present arrangements."

He said these changes would "revolutionary" rather than "revolutionary" and would not leave exchange rates entirely to market forces.

A report on greater flexibility prepared by executive directors of the International Monetary Fund will be submitted to monetary officials of the ten richest nations at a meeting here on Thursday.

Mr. Volker said that while there was "no clear international consesusus" on any of the options now being discussed, "it would be a great mistake, in my judgment, if, during this period of calm in international financial markets, we fail to take advantage of the time available to adapt the [monetary] system to foreseeable needs."

In an oblique reference to past monetary crises caused by the reluctance of some nations to change their exchange rates more quickly, Mr. Volker said:

"It is precisely these difficulties that have raised the question whether a limited degree of greater flexibility in exchange rates might not provide a means for better reconciling the desired independence of national policies with the broader stability of the international financial system as a whole."

IBM Unveils Copier; Xerox Sues

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 21.—International Business Machines Corp. entered a new market today, announcing it had developed a new high-speed copying machine. It was immediately sued by Xerox Corp. for patent infringement.

The suit, filed in New York federal court, charged 22 infringements on Xerox patents and seeks an injunction against IBM's marketing the new machine as well as damages for the alleged infringements.

The new IBM machine, capable of making 600 copies an hour, will be available for delivery within two months in some ten Northeastern states, IBM announced. Deliveries are set to begin in three months in Britain, France, West Germany and Switzerland.

No Warmup

The machine requires no warmup period and uses plain bond paper, IBM said. It will rent for $200 a month, with a 2.3 cent surcharge for each copy. Purchase price is set at $19,200.

The patents involved, Xerox said, relate to the office copiers it now markets.

The complaint said that, in 1968 and in 1970, Xerox refused IBM's requests for a license under Xerox patents to manufacture and sell Xerographic office copiers of the type IBM now proposes to market.

IBM is, however, licensed under the Xerox patents to use Xerography for computer equipment. Under terms of the license agreement, Xerox provided IBM with confidential data, technology and trade-secret information for use in such equipment.

Xerox Charges Violation

Xerox charges that the confidential information has been used in connection with office copiers, violating terms of the agreement.

An IBM spokesman, denying Xerox charges, said: "We are confident our product is completely free of infringement of patents held by other companies."

IBM's entry into the copier field has been rumored for weeks. Wall Street analysts, acknowledging that the recent stock market slump had pushed down office copier stocks, saw IBM's rumored move as adding to the drop in Xerox stock prices.

Risk Cited

Wall Street observers said IBM took some risk in marketing its new device now. The big company already is defendant in a civil anti-trust suit brought by the federal government, charging IBM with monopolizing the computer industry. IBM has vigorously denied the government's charge, although it has captured over 70 percent of the electronic computer market.

On the New York Stock Exchange, Xerox slipped 1 5/8 to 85 3/8 while IBM was off 3 1/2 at 321.

UNDER FIRE—IBM's new copier takes a document in a depression on top and produces a first copy in 15 seconds.

Volume Trudges Along

Stock Prices Drift Lower; NYSE Index at 3-Year Low

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT).—IBM and Xerox, two of Wall Street's favorite growth stocks, tilted lances today—and both of them lost ground.

That performance, perhaps better than anything else, illustrates the dreary tone of a market that watched, for the 14th straight session, declines outnumber advances on the New York Stock Exchange.

Run-of-the-mill issues, as well as glamour stocks, continued to retreat. The result was that the Big Board's composite index of all listed stocks slumped to its lowest level since January, 1967.

It was a day when some brokers with little more than time on their hands compared the current 16-month slide in stock prices to the 1962 market break. "This slow, steady erosion really gets to you," confided one analyst. "It's drip-drip-drip."

The battle between IBM and Xerox—the two most popular issues in the portfolios of investment companies at the end of 1969—put Xerox at the top of the active list. It fell 1 5/8 to 85 3/8. IBM dropped 3 1/2 to 321.

The market displayed its best tone in the opening hour, but by noon it had begun a gradual decline. Prices were poorest at the close.

The exchange's composite index lost 0.25 to finish at 47.14.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead by more than 3 at 10:30 a.m., ended at 772.51 with a loss of 3.36. Its closing low for 1970, as well as for the last six years, was marked on Jan. 30 at 744.06.

Volume trudged along at 8.49 million shares, or below the "break-even" point for the typical member firm on the Big Board.

At the outset, the market was buoyed by two forces. One was a spillover rally from yesterday afternoon in anticipation of short-interest figures released for the latest month. Total short interest showed a slight gain.

Another plus factor in early trading was President Nixon's pledge to withdraw 150,000 additional troops from Vietnam over the next year.

A year or two ago, when Vietnam was the over-riding influence upon the stock market, such an announcement would have sent prices spiraling upward. But Vietnam has become a rather static market factor in recent months, superseded in importance by the inflationary push, the level of interest rates, the profit squeeze and reduced corporate earnings, all enveloped in a cloud of economic uncertainty.

Big losers among the glamour issues included Telex, down 7 to 112 7/8 after opening at its day's high of 122 3/4. The wide-swinging computer equipment stock finished only 1/8 above its low for the session.

Itek plummeted 5 7/8 to 50 3/8, the low for 1970, after opening at 55 3/8. It had reported quarterly earnings a shade above last year's figures.

Chrysler Says It Is Operating Profitably Today

DETROIT, April 21 (Special).—Chrysler Corp. assured stockholders today that it is "operating profitably today," but refused to estimate whether the next quarter as a whole would be a money-making one.

Chrysler said it is recalling 1,500 workers who had been on indefinite layoff.

There will still be some 7,800 Chrysler workers on indefinite layoff after the callback.

The company yesterday announced a loss of $39.4 million, second only to a $34.17 million loss registered by Chrysler in the 1959 third quarter.

Durable Goods Orders Return to Downside in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 21 (Reuters).—Durable goods orders fell by 1.8 percent, or $600 million (seasonally adjusted) in March, to $29.1 billion from February's upward revised $29.7 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The downturn reversed a February increase, which in turn had followed four successive monthly declines.

Durable goods shipments also fell by $600 million to $29.8 billion in March from February's $30.4 billion. The backlog of unfilled orders dropped by $700 million to $84.1 billion during March.

New orders in machinery industries and in transportation both declined $400 million last month. Orders for defense products fell $300 million, but household durable orders held about steady.

Hearings on Bank Bill

WASHINGTON, April 21 (Reuters).—The Senate Banking Committee will open hearings on a bill to regulate one-bank holding companies May 12, Sen. John Sparkman, D., Ala., announced today. The bill has been opposed by the banking industry.

Labor Woes Hit U.K. Shipbuilders

By John M. Lee

LONDON, April 21 (NYT).—Two major British shipyards are facing acute financial and labor problems—Upper Clyde Shipbuilders of Clydebank, Scotland, and Harland & Wolff of Belfast, Northern Ireland.

Their common problem is one of soaring labor costs. The irony is that failure to control costs is imperiling both yards at a time when the worldwide shipbuilding boom has given British builders their fattest order books in years.

Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, which narrowly averted liquidation last year after problems with the Queen Elizabeth II, is again threatening closure unless labor unions drop their resistance to a one-third cut in the manual workforce of 11,000.

A side dispute entailing completion of the $12 million container ship Jervis Bay, already a year behind schedule at Upper Clyde's Govan yard, was resolved today when 1,200 boilermakers voted to end a 13-day strike and overtime ban and to work all out to finish the vessel. The owners of the ship, Overseas Containers, had threatened to tow away the ship for completion in Hamburg. Work is now expected to be finished by May 14.

Harland & Wolff, 25 percent owned by Aristotle Onassis, was on the verge of bankruptcy in 1968. A $10 million loan from the Northern Ireland government and the appointment of a new chairman stabilized the company, and profitable operations had been reported.

It thus came as a shock when, early this month, Sir John Mallabar, the 69-year-old government-appointed chairman, announced a $9 million loss for 1969, the prevision for a further $6.8 million loss on work in progress, and his own resignation.

Sir John laid the blame on serious labor problems and rising costs. He took note of 17 work stoppages in the first two months of this year, a refusal to work overtime, a 48 percent increase in the weekly wage bill to a total $480,000 from $325,000 since he took over.

Roy Bradford, Northern Ireland's Commerce Minister, said there was no question of closing the yard, a mainstay of Belfast industrial life. But he warned that the company must establish itself in a profitable position.

The shipbuilding board has already provided much of the financing for a $36 million expansion program that has given Harland & Wolff the most modern dock for building supertankers in Europe. Further financing is expected.

The problems on the Upper Clyde are more complex. Last spring, the government extended $21.6 million to the tottering company in loans and grants and said, "Not a penny more." Last fall, it extended almost $15 million more.

It was the British government that prodded four financially-ailing merchant shipyards and one prospering naval shipyard, Yarrow Shipbuilders, into a merger in 1968.

But the legacy of quarrelsome unions, bad management and underinvestment has proved extremely difficult to overcome.

A new dimension to this problem was added last week when Yarrow announced it was in negotiations to withdraw from the Upper Clyde group and merge with someone else.

For the moment, however, Upper Clyde managers keep scheduling one more climactic meeting with union officials to resolve the labor issue once and for all.

Standard Oil N.J. Profit Unchanged; Mobil's Up

NEW JERSEY, April 21 (Reuters).—First-quarter net profit for Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey was unchanged from the 1969 quarter despite a 9.3 percent rise in revenues, the company reported today.

Profits totaled $325 million, or $1.50 a share, on sales of $4.53 billion. In the 1969 quarter, net income was $325 million, or $1.51 a share on fewer shares outstanding, on revenues of $4.14 billion.

J. K. Jaimeson, chairman, said crude oil production and sales of petroleum products reached all-time highs in the quarter.

"Nevertheless, the improvement from these volume gains were offset by increases in income and other taxes, higher wages, and other inflationary cost increases in the United States and abroad," he added.

Mobil Oil

NEW YORK, April 21 (Reuters).—Mobil Oil Corp. reported today that its first-quarter profits rose 2.5 percent on a 9.4 percent revenue gain.

Company chairman Raleigh Warner Jr. noted that the earnings improvement was made despite "appreciable increases" in taxes and operating costs.

U.S. gasoline prices were generally below those of a year ago and product prices in Europe continued at depressed levels, he said.

But Mobil's total production of crude oil and natural gas liquids production, together with quantities received under long term arrangements, averaged 3.14 million barrels a day, up 14.5 percent, in the quarter.

And worldwide petroleum products sales rose 7.4 percent to 2.23 million barrels a day.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	1,970	1,800
Profits (millions)	117.8	114.9
Per Share	1.16	1.13

Sohio

Standard Oil Co. of Ohio reported yesterday that it earned $16.8 million, or $1.24 a share, in the first quarter, on revenue of $340.4 million.

There are no really comparable 1969 figures for the quarter, as Sohio's merger with British Petroleum's U.S. unit took full effect after the quarter's close.

However, with some BP oil and gas producing operations added in, Sohio said it earned $19 million on revenue of $309 million in the 1969 period.

According to Sohio chairman Charles E. Spahr, the latest results were adversely affected by interest costs on increased borrowing, refinery shutdowns, and losses from BP marketing properties.

Fund Sales Firm Net

LONDON, April 21.—Securities Management Ltd., a European mutual fund sales organization, announced today net earnings of $394,000 for the first quarter of 1970, up 31.8 percent from the $299,000 earned in the 1969 quarter. Sales, however, fell 17.6 percent to $30.35 million from $36.83 million.

Air Products and Chemicals

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	63.2	49.3
Profits (millions)	3.89	3.23
Per Share	0.67	0.55
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	121.3	95.7
Profits (millions)	7.09	6.31
Per Share	1.22	1.05

Allis-Chalmers Mfg.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	203.4	211.2
Profits (millions)	5.4	5.1
Per Share	0.43	0.45

American Chain & Cable

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	49.8	49.5
Profits (millions)	1.48	1.74
Per Share	0.60	0.72

American Electric Power

Year to March 31	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	—	—
Profits (millions)	108.44	101.27
Per Share	2.22	2.13

American Home Products

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	359.0	329.1
Profits (millions)	35.53	32.42
Per Share	0.67	0.61

American Brands

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	608.01	618.73
Profits (millions)	22.22	19.78
Per Share	0.83	0.73

Amsted Industries

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	66.1	64.0
Profits (millions)	1.58	2.25
Per Share	0.57	0.82
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	130.6	122.1
Profits (millions)	3.35	3.88
Per Share	1.21	1.41

Burlington Industries

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	457.77	445.76
Profits (millions)	19.1	19.77
Per Share	0.73	0.76
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	907.09	883.93
Profits (millions)	37.65	40.56
Per Share	1.44	1.56

Consolidated Freightways

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	112.07	108.7
Profits (millions)	2.6	2.93
Per Share	0.47	0.53

Continental Can

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	428.56	389.0
Profits (millions)	18.03	17.21
Per Share	0.98	0.89

Chas. Pfizer & Co.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	202.76	186.6
Profits (millions)	17.94	16.25
Per Share	0.85	0.77

Detroit Edison

Quarter to March 31	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	134.0	123.9
Profits (millions)	16.41	17.91
Per Share	0.52	0.57
Year to March 31		
Revenue (millions)	493.5	452.7
Profits (millions)	59.63	60.3
Per Share	1.89	1.90

Dow Chemical

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	456.6	413.0
Profits (millions)	31.9	34.1
Per Share	1.05	1.13

Gimbel Brothers Inc.

Year to Jan. 31	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	715.1	661.6
Profits (millions)	24.0	23.82
Per Share	2.82	2.80

Illinois Central Industries

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	181.1	172.2
Profits (millions)	3.78	9.16
Per Share	0.62	0.65

Kellogg Co.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	143.2	126.7
Profits (millions)	10.21	9.54
Per Share	0.57	0.53

Minnesota Mining & Mfg.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	407.3	378.9
Profits (millions)	43.5	40.6
Per Share	0.78	0.73

Olin Corp.

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	278.8	278.3
Profits (millions)	9.97	14.11
Per Share	0.43	0.58

Parke, Davis

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	68.3	65.9
Profits (millions)	4.38	6.43
Per Share	0.29	0.43

Phelps Dodge

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	—	—
Profits (millions)	33.12	20.93
Per Share	1.64	1.04

Uniroyal*

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	380.0	369.0
Profits (millions)	9.5	12.5
Per Share	0.32	0.44

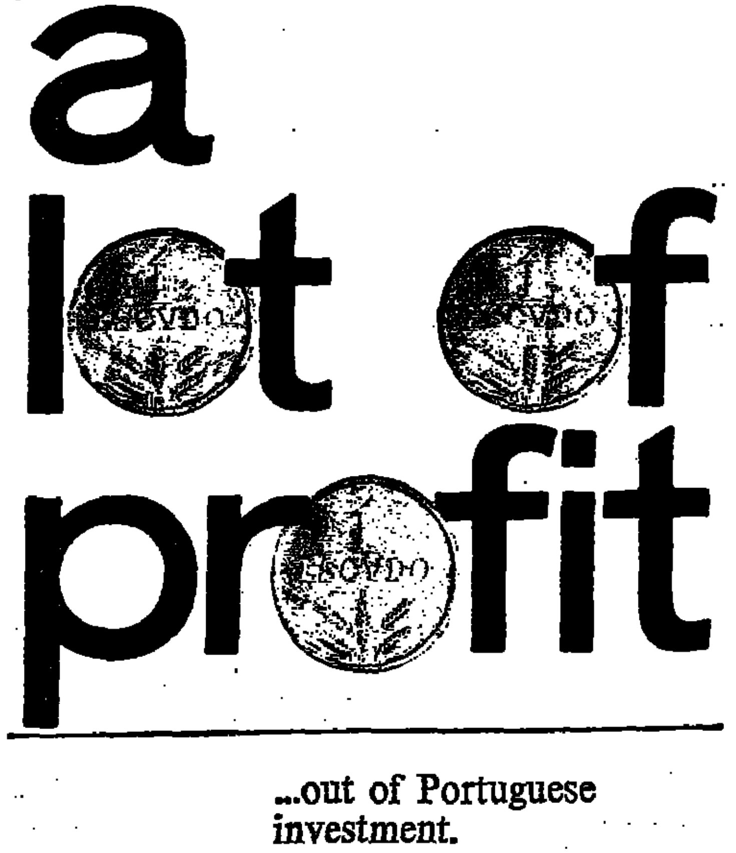
* Uniroyal said higher interest charges accounted for about half the decline in net income.

U.S. Gypsum

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	101.8	101.8
Profits (millions)	5.19	7.1
Per Share	0.54	0.78

Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	224.9	202.75
Profits (millions)	21.08	18.5
Per Share	0.70	0.62



European Gold Markets

April 21, 1970

	Open	Close	Change
London	35.85	35.87	+ 0.07
Zurich	35.85	35.90	+ 0.10
Paris (12.5 kilo)..	36.12	36.13	+ 0.02

U.S dollars per ounce.

Market Summary

April 21, 1970

Most Actives—New York

	Vol	Close	Ch'ge
Parke Davis	192,400	22¾	—4¼
Transcil Inv	132,200	9⅛	— ⅜
Am Tel Tel	108,400	50⅛	+ ⅜
XeroxCp	102,300	65⅝	—1⅝
Pennz Unit	96,700	22¼	—1⅞
Sperry Rnd	78,300	28⅞	— ¾
Gulf Oil	75,000	25½	— ⅜
Telex Corp	70,300	112⅞	—7
Boeing	67,600	20⅝	— ⅝
Pitney Bow	66,700	31	+ ¾
CPC Intl	63,100	33¼	— ½
Pac Gas El	59,400	30¾	— ⅜
Seatrain Lin	51,900	20	— ⅞
Texaco	51,500	25⅞	
Int Tel Tel	51,200	50⅛	+ ¼

Volume, all stocks, 8,480,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks, 1,257,500 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks, 14.8 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks, $37.90.
New 1970: highs, 6; *lows,* 137.
Issues traded in: 1,558.
Advances, 468; declines, 780; unchanged, 310.
N.Y. stock index: 47.14 —0.25; industrials: 49.08 —0.25; transportation: 34.77 —0.35; utility: 39.04 —0.31; finance: 63.79 —0.07.

Most Actives—American

Milgo Elect	70,300	31½	—2⅞
Equity Fnd	48,300	39⅜	—3¼
Wabsh Mag	36,700	14	—2⅜
Sequoyah In	22,500	4½	— ⅜
Wang Labs	32,300	29⅛	—5⅜
Elect Assist	31,800	8	+ ⅝
Syntex	30,300	32½	+ ¼
STPCorp	28,500	36⅝	—1⅛
Saxon Ind	28,000	75	—3⅛
Career Ac	27,500	11¼	— ½

Approx total stock sales 2,530,000
Stock sales year ago 4,405,145

Am. stock index:

High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
22.53	23.17	23.25	—.12

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	778.64	783.00	769.87	772.51	— 3.36
20 Trn	168.69	169.67	166.87	167.40	— 0.89
15 Util	113.98	114.87	112.19	112.95	— 0.77
65 Stk	257.33	258.89	254.27	255.27	— 1.29

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials ..	94.71	93.06	93.48	—.43
20 Railroads ...	36.47	35.92	36.00	—.35
55 Utilities	57.15	55.81	56.70	—.63
500 Stocks	86.54	84.99	85.38	—.45

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sell	*Short
April 20	296,893	357,905	7,939
April 17	325,856	357,712	9,083
April 16	298,885	349,188	15,140
April 15	269,389	340,407	9,251
April 14	324,233	412,173	11,500

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

N.Y. Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-6

Am Credit
duPt
Hall Print
PaPL 8.60pf
Square D
Timk RBear

NEW LOWS-137

Alaska Int
Allied Main
Allied Pd
Am Bdcstg
AmHome pf
Am Steriliz
Ametek
Amtel
Anch Hock
APL CppfC
AssdTransp
Aurora Plas
Avery Prod
Beat Foods
Beckman
BerkeyPho
Bourns Inc
Budd Co
CCI Corp
Cenco Ins
ChiMSPP
Chris Craft
Cluett P 1pf
Collins Rad
CBS
CBSpf
Comput Sci
Con Leasing
Cont Can pf
Coop TR pf
Cowles Com
Culligan
Dan River
Diam Intl
Diam Sham
Dictphone
Dravo Corp
Elect Assoc
Eltra Corp
Essex Intl
Fairmont
Falstaff
Filtrol
FstMtge Inv
Fisher Fds
Fleming Co
Galewylnd
Gen Firepfg
Gen Instr pf
GenMills pf
Gen Time
Global Mar
Goodrich
Goodyear
Gould Inc
Halliburt
Handy Har
Harris Inter
Hewlett Pk
Hoff Elect
Hugh Hatch
IntT&T pf C
IntT&T pfE
IntT&T pf J
Inter D Str
Ipco Hosp
ITE Imp
Itek Corp
Jewel Cos
KC Sou Ind
Kays Roth
Kidde pf B
Kirsch Co
Lamsn Sess
Lear Sieg pf
Leasewy Tr
LeverF Inc
Lockhd Airc
Loral Corp
Ludlow Cp
LVO Corp
Macke Co A
Manpower
Marq Cem
Martin M
Maryld Cup
Mays JW
McLouth St
Melv Shoe
Melv Sho wi
Merck Co
Mesta Mach
Minn M M
Mission Co
Monarch M
Murphy Oil
Ogden Corp
Oxfd Ind A
Parke Davis
Park Hannif
Parker Pen
Pennz Unit
PenU 1.33pf
Petrolane pf
Prem Ind pf
PSEG 4.30pf
Ranco Inc
Reliance El
Riviana Fds
Rohr Corp
Ronson
Rorer Amch
Rucker Co
Sherwn Wm
Signl 2.20pf
Signal 1 pf
Smith Intl
Sola Basic
Southdwn pf
Spartan Ind
StOilOh pfB
Stew War
SupmktG pf
Texas Inst
Transam
UMC Ind
Unilever NV
Un Nuclear
US Smelt
UtahCons M
Warner Co
Wayne Goss
WaynGos pf
White Cons
White Cross
Wolve W W
ZapatNor pf

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
42¾	30¾	EvansP .60b	34	34⅛	34⅝	34	34⅛	+ ¼
31¼	24½	Evershare	118	27	27⅝	26¾	26¾	
27½	22	ExCellO 1.25	65	26	26⅛	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
		F						
36½	21	Faberge .40	112	23¼	24½	23¼	24⅛	+1⅛
47½	37	FactorA .60b	52	38½	39	37⅝	37⅛	— ⅞
96	62	FairchC .50	308	67½	67¾	64	64	—3½
13½	7⅜	Far Hill .15g	41	8½	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	Fairmont 1	5	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅞	Falstaff .10p	29	8⅛	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
19⅞	15⅛	Famly Fin 1	147	16	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
13⅝	10¼	Fansteel Inc	27	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ¼
18⅝	11¾	Far West Fin	10	14½	14¾	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
60	44	FarahMf .80b	6	53	53	53	53	
24⅝	15⅝	FAS Intl .47t	29	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
33½	25¼	Fedders .40	78	28	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ¼
27¼	23½	FedMog 1.80	16	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
15½	10½	FedPac Elec	10	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
19⅜	15¾	F Pac pf1.26	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	19	FedPapBd 1	6	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
22⅞	21⅛	F Pap pf1.15	z390	22	22	22	22	
28¾	22	FedSignS .60	6	22⅝	22⅝	22	¼	+ ¼
11⅜	7⅜	Federals Inc	1	7⅜	8½	7⅜	8½	+ ⅞
39⅞	33⅜	FedDeptStr 1	228	35½	35½	33¾	34	—1½
10⅞	8⅞	Fed Mtg Inv	8	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
25	19½	Ferro Cp .70	3	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
28¾	21	Fibrebrd .70	27	21½	22¼	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅝
29	23⅛	FieldclM 1.40	21	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	
39	32	Filtrol 2	15	32	32⅛	31½	31⅞	— ⅜
23⅛	14¼	Fin Federatn	32	15¼	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅝
52⅜	38½	Firestne 1.60	57	39¼	39⅜	38⅝	39⅜	— ½
42¾	27¾	Fst Chrt 2.29f	55	38	38	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
24½	22½	Fst Mtge 1.44	46	22½	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
74⅞	61¼	FstNCity 2.40	109	68⅜	68½	68	68	
38¾	30	FstNatSt .50e	99	35	35	34¾	34¾	—1¼
34⅞	29½	Fischbch .80	58	29⅞	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
19⅞	13½	Fishr Fd .05e	22	13¾	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅝
15½	10½	FisherSc .16	27	11	11¼	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	11	Flemng .50	15	11⅛	1⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
26	2⅛	Flintkote 1	38	23½	23⅞	23¼	23¼	
40¾	28¾	Fla E Coast	4	29¾	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ¼
22⅝	17⅞	Fla Gas .50	41	21	21	20¼	20¼	— ½
52½	46	Fla Pow 1.60	55	49¾	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	+ ⅛
75	66¾	FlaPowLt 2	10	69	69½	68⅞	69⅛	+ ¼
24½	19⅛	Fla Steel 1	6	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
34⅛	23	FluorCp 1.38t	20	29	29¼	28¾	28¼	— ⅜
57½	41½	Fluor pf B 3	6	49	49	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅞
30⅞	18⅜	Fly Tiger .10	72	21½	21½	20⅜	20½	—1⅛
25¾	19¼	FMC Cp .85	63	22⅛	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
38	34¾	FMC pf2.25	5	36	36½	36	36½	+ ½
20½	16½	FoodFair .90	24	17	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
12¼	10⅛	Foote CB .80	6	10⅛	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
18¾	13	Foote Min	8	15½	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
29	24	Foote pf2.20	5	27	27	26¾	26¾	— ½
47¾	37⅛	FordMot 2.40	298	45¼	45⅝	45	45¼	— ¼
30¼	23¾	ForMcKs .80	85	25½	25⅛	24	24½	— ⅞
50½	40¼	FMcK pf1.80	13	41½	41½	40¾	40¾	—1⅛
24	17¼	Fost Whl .80	14	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
19¼	15½	Fost Wh pf 1	2	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ½
39⅞	30½	Foxboro .60	12	32¾	33	32¾	33	+ ⅜
31¾	23¾	Frank Str .40	14	24¼	24½	24	24	
25⅛	16⅛	FreepSul 1.60	98	18	18¼	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
42½	31⅛	FruehCp 1.70	55	32¼	32⅝	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
31¾	13¼	Fuqua In .67f	33	15⅞	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
		G						
62	38½	GAC Cp 1.50	128	43	44¼	42½	42½	— ⅜
16⅞	12	GAF Corp .40	53	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	20	GAF pf1.20	1	20½	20½	20½	20½	
27¼	20⅝	Gam Sko 1.30	12	23	23	22	22	— ⅜
28	24	GamS pf1.75	4	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
27½	22¼	GamS pf1.60	3	24¼	24¼	23½	23⅞	— ⅜
29½	22	Gannett .48	3	22¾	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
32⅞	25⅜	GardDen 1.30	7	28⅞	29¼	28⅞	29	+ ½
18¾	16½	Garlock .80	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
11½	6⅛	Gateway Ind	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
16⅛	15	Gemini Cap	19	15¾	15¾	15	15½	
11¾	9⅞	Geminin .56a	9	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
28⅜	22	GnAInv 1.57e	18	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	— ¼
39	30	GAmOil .60b	38	31½	31½	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅛
39¾	33⅛	GATran 1.60	21	39½	39⅝	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
51	46	GATrn pf2.50	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¾
15¼	12¾	Gen Banc .56	6	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
24⅛	18⅛	GnCable .40e	62	21¼	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
33¼	18⅝	Gen Cig 1.20	81	30½	31	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
32¼	20½	GnDevel .74f	15	23½	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
30⅛	20¾	GenDynam 1	64	22	22	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅜
77⅛	67⅜	Gen Elec 2.60	193	76	76½	75¼	76	+ ⅜
14⅛	10	GnFirep .14e	24	10¼	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ½
87⅞	77	Gen Fds 2.60	101	83½	83¾	83	83	— ¼
14¾	9⅞	Gen Host	21	12	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
30⅞	14¼	Gen Inst .54f	65	17⅜	17⅜	16⅛	16⅛	—1¼
40½	34	GenInstr pf 3	5	35	35	33½	33½	—1¼
38⅜	30⅞	Gen Mills .88	100	30⅞	32¼	30⅞	32⅛	+1¼
63⅝	53	GMills pf1.75	2	52¼	53	52¼	53	
76¼	64	Gen Mot .85e	412	71⅞	72⅛	71¼	71⅝	— ¼
76½	71	G Mot 5pf 5	9	73⅜	74	73	73	— ⅜
57	52	G Mot pf3.75	1	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54¾	+ ¾
25⅜	19½	GenPCem .80	19	24	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	+ ½
25½	22¾	GPubUt 1.60	165	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
12⅜	9⅝	Gen Refract	42	11⅛	11⅛	10¾	11	
70⅛	53¾	Gen Sig 1.20	11	57⅛	57⅞	57⅜	57⅞	+ ¾
16½	13½	GenStlInd .80	6	14¼	14½	14	14	
33⅜	26⅞	G Tel El 1.52	399	28⅛	28⅜	27⅛	27⅛	—1
43	38⅜	GTelEl pf2.50	1	41	41	41	41	— ½
18	16⅞	GTel pfB1.30	z380	17¼	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
31½	16	GenTime .80	39	16⅜	16⅜	15¾	16	— ⅜
20⅜	17⅜	Gen Tire 1b	18	18	18	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
68	64	G Tire pf 5	z30	65	65	65	65	—1½
29⅝	26⅛	Genesco 1.70	25	26⅜	26⅜	26½	26¾	
12½	10⅜	Genstar .70g	7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
42¾	36¾	GenuinP 1.12	11	37¼	37¾	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅜
54¼	45⅛	Ga Pac .88b	128	51⅜	51⅜	50⅞	51	— ⅞
76½	65	GaPac pf1.64	5	72	72	72	72	+1⅜
53¼	46½	GaPac pf1.40	3	51	51	50½	50½	—1
40⅜	35	Gerber 1.20	10	36¾	37	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
50½	42½	GettyO 1.06e	46	43	43¼	43	43	— ⅛
18¼	16¾	Getty pf1.20	2	17	17	17	17	+ ¼
10¾	8¾	GiantPC .30e	6	9⅛	9¼	9	9	
25¼	16⅜	Gibralt Fin	41	17⅜	17⅜	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
16½	11	Gidd Lew .80	9	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
52⅞	42½	Gillette 1.40	82	43½	43⅞	43⅛	43⅜	— ¼
42½	36⅛	Gimbel Br 1	34	37	37⅜	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
45	32⅜	Ginos Inc	143	37¾	38¼	37⅜	37½	+ ¾
9⅛	7	Glen Alden	33	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
21	10½	Global Marin	68	11½	11½	10¼	10½	— ⅜
17⅞	11½	GlobeUn .80	10	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
34	27	Goodrich 1.72	56	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	26¾	— ½
31¾	25⅛	Goodyear .85	291	25¼	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅜
25¾	17⅞	GordJwA .24	3	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
38½	27¼	GouldInc 1.40	76	27¾	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅞
28⅜	21½	GraceCo 1.50	127	24⅞	25	24¾	25	+ ⅜
39½	31	Granby 1.60	12	37⅜	37⅞	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
29	24	GrandUn .80	24	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	+ ¼
16⅝	11⅜	GraniteC Stl	18	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
19½	15	Granitevile 1	11	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
52	45⅜	GrantW 1.50	18	46½	46½	45¾	45¾	
27⅜	23¾	GrayDrg 1.20	8	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ¼
28¾	25¼	Gt A&P 1.30	76	26¼	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	
13⅞	11⅞	GtNorIr 1.35g	3	13⅛	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
53½	44⅝	GtNoNek 1.60	16	47¼	47¼	47	47	
14⅜	12½	GtNN pfA.40	1	13	13	13	13	
24½	16½	Gt West Finl	259	19	19	17¾	17¾	—1
39½	18	GtWnUnit .90	56	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ¼
22⅞	20	GWUn pf1.88	4	21¼	21¼	21	21	
15⅜	11⅞	GtWashIn .50	9	12⅜	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
29¾	25	GreenGnt .96	10	27½	27¾	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
24¾	18¾	GreenSh 1.20	12	22¾	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
18½	15⅝	Greyhound 1	110	15⅝	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
32¼	20¼	Grolier .90	35	21½	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ¾
26¼	18	GrummnCp 1	31	19¼	19½	19	19	— ¼
41⅞	33	GlfLfHld .20e	52	37⅜	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
32	24½	Gulf Oil 1.50	750	26⅛	26⅜	25½	25½	— ⅜
11⅜	8⅜	Gulf Resrces	16	9	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
16	12⅞	GulfRes pf.20	2	13	13	13	13	+ ¼
24⅞	18¼	GulfStaUt .96	6	23	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
20¾	14⅞	GulfWln .40a	104	15¼	15⅜	15	15	— ¼
85	62¾	GulfW pf3.50	1	64	64	64	64	+1¼
50½	44	GulfW pf3.87	1	44½	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
18¼	10¼	Gulton Ind	23	11⅜	11½	11⅛	11¼	— ¼
		H						
39¾	35½	Hall Prt 1.60	9	39⅝	40	39⅝	40	+ ½
51¼	38	Halliburt 1.05	111	38¼	38¾	37½	37½	— ¾
12½	8¼	HamWat .19t	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
27¼	22½	Hamm Pap 1	3	24	24	24	24	+ ⅜
16⅜	10½	Hammnd .70	26	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
47⅜	34⅜	Handimn .60	95	35½	36	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
31¾	23½	Hand Har .72	40	22⅝	22⅝	20⅞	21	—2½
17¼	11½	Hanes Cp .50	24	12¾	12⅞	12½	12¾	— ¼
50¼	37⅛	HannaM 1.30	7	46¼	46½	46	46	+ ¼
62¾	50¼	Harcourt 1	36	53	53	52¼	52¾	— ¾
75	55½	Harris Int 1	80	57½	58	55¼	55¼	—1¾
22¼	19	Harsco Cp 1	15	19⅛	19¼	19	19	— ½
33⅛	23	HartSMrx .80	72	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
23	19	Harv Al 1.20	36	19	19¼	19	19⅛	
9¼	7	HatCorp .10p	5	7	7	7	7	
31¾	28	Hawll El 1.32	17	28¾	28¾	28	28	—1
17½	14	Hayes Alb 1	4	15	15	15	15	
16⅞	12⅛	Hazeltine	25	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
33⅞	25⅜	HeclaMng .70	18	27⅜	27¾	27	27¾	
37¼	32	Heinz HJ .92	52	34¼	34¼	33½	33½	— ½
16⅞	10¼	Helene Curt	29	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¾
30¼	16¼	Hell Colt .80	11	16½	16¾	16¾	16¾	
24	18⅞	Heller Int .60	60	22⅜	22½	22⅜	22⅛	+ ¼
21¾	17	Helme Pds 1	24	18	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	16	HelmrhP .2L	22	18⅜	18⅜	17½	17½	— ⅞
6½	4⅜	Hemisph Cap	3	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	
8	6⅜	HemiInc .10e	8	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
32⅛	23½	Herc Inc .25a	34	28½	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅜
28	21⅞	HershFd 1.10	8	27	27	26½	26½	— ¼
47	39¼	Heublein .80	107	39⅜	39⅞	39⅜	39¾	+ ¼
45⅞	40⅛	Hew Pack .20	108	40⅛	40½	40	40	— ¼
22¾	8¾	High Voltage	12	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
60½	40½	HiltonHotel 1	19	41	41¼	40¾	40¾	— ¼
43½	39¾	Hobart 1.20	8	40¼	40¾	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅜
25⅛	20⅛	HoernWal .90	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
10¼	6⅝	Hoff Electrn	41	6¾	6⅞	6½	6¾	+⅛
42⅞	33⅛	HolidyInn .22	250	33⅞	34⅜	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅜
63¼	50	HolidA 1.70b	15	50¼	50½	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
24½	16¾	HollySug 1.20	1	17	17	17	17	+¼
22⅜	16⅛	Homestke .40	86	19¼	19½	18¾	19⅛	— ⅜
152	121	Honeywl 1.30	132	127	127½	126	127	+ ½
33	21½	Hoov Bl 1.20a	8	24¾	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
44⅞	35	Host Intl .36	41	35½	36	35¼	35⅜	— ⅛
14	6	Hotel Cp Am	49	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅛	Houd Ind .80	23	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅜
29½	28	Houd pf 2.25	1	29	29	29	29	+ ½
25⅜	18¾	Hous Miff .40	4	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
44⅜	39¼	HousehF 1.10	68	40	40	39½	39½	— ⅛
66¾	59	HousF pf2.37	9	59¾	60	59	59	—1⅜
44¾	36⅜	HoustLP 1.20	47	40⅞	41⅜	40½	40½	
54⅜	47⅜	HoustNGs .80	4	51¾	52	51¾	52	+½
49	45⅝	HouGs pf1.50	3	48⅝	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	— ¼
20¾	15	How John .24	40	15¾	15¾	15	15⅛	— ⅛
27	17¾	Howmet .70	50	20	20	19½	19½	— ⅜
90	77⅛	HudsnB 3.40a	2	82½	82½	82	82	
17⅜	14	Hugh Hat .40	12	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
		I						
33	28⅛	IdahoPw 1.60	x32	30¾	30¾	30	30½	— ¼
13⅜	11	Ideal Basic 1	31	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
31⅛	25½	Ill Cent 1.14	24	27⅛	27⅛	27	27⅛	— ½
54¼	45⅜	Ill Cen pf3.50	14	50¾	51¾	50¾	51¾	+1
36⅜	30¾	Ill Power 2	68	36	36	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
30	27½	Ill Pw pf2.10	z80	28½	28½	28½	28½	
14½	10	Imp Cp Am	63	11¼	11⅜	11	11	
36⅜	29⅝	INA Cp 1.40	84	33¼	33⅝	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
16	12½	Income Capit	5	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	9¾	InCCum .58e	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25	20¼	Indian Hd .60	37	20½	21	20½	20½	
26⅛	22⅛	IndplsPL 1.50	18	25	25	25	25	+ ½
23⅛	20	IndBancp .90	11	20¼	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
45⅝	34⅝	IngerRand 2	32	42	42¼	41½	41½	— ⅜
37¾	31¼	IngRd pf2.35	7	36¾	36¾	36⅝	36¾	— ¼
29¼	25	Inland Stl 2	64	28¼	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
16¼	10¾	InmontCp .40	49	11	11⅛	10¾	11	— ⅛
24⅞	17½	Insilco .70b	163	17½	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
70	57¼	Inspir Cop 3a	13	64½	64½	64⅜	64½	+1¼
32¼	25¼	Interco 1.10	95	29⅞	29⅞	29⅜	29½	— ¼
30	25¼	InterlkSt 1.80	8	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
387	315¼	IBM 4.80	215	324¾	325	321	321	—3½

(Continued on next page.)

Eurodollars

April 21, 1970

	Bid.	Asked	Chge. Bid.
1 Day Fix ...	7 5/8	7 7/8	Unch.
One Month ...	8	8 1/8	— 1/4
3 Months	8 1/16	8 3/16	+ 1/16
One Year	8 3/16	8 5/16	+ 1/8

هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
13¼	10⅝	ReichCh .50	24	11½	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	8½	ReliabStr .60	5	9	9	9	9	
29⅞	21¾	Reilan El .70	7	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
27¾	16¼	Republic Cp	41	17⅛	17⅜	17	17	— ¾
37⅝	33⅛	RepubStl 2.50	35	35	35	34½	34½	— ⅝
22¾	17	Revco DS .20	5	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
27	22¾	ReverεC 1.50	9	24¼	24¼	23¾	24	— ⅛
74⅝	60½	Revlon 1	32	62	62¼	61¼	61¼	
39⅝	31⅛	Rex Chn 1.50	18	37⅝	37⅝	37	37	— ⅞
37	28	ReynMet 1.10	319	32¼	32⅞	32	32⅞	+ ¾
83¼	71	ReyM pf4.50	1	78	78	78	78	
46⅞	35½	ReynTob 2.40	53	39	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	+ ¼
51⅞	36⅛	ReyTb pf2.25	31	38¼	39¼	38¼	39	+ ½
32⅝	24¼	Rheingold .20	35	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
21⅞	14¼	Richrdsn .80	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
64⅝	56	RichMerr .90	28	56½	57⅝	56½	57	+ ⅞
22	19	Riegel Pap 1	21	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
13¾	10¾	RioGrand .60	6	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	9⅝	RioGrn pf.80	16	10¼	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
32¾	20¼	Rite Aid .22	x17	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
31¼	25½	RivianaF .90	7	25⅛	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Roan Sel .50e	169	6⅛	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	27⅞	RobshCon .70	16	29⅞	30⅛	29½	29½	— ¾
26	19½	RobrtnH 1.10	2	20	20	20	20	+ ¼
39⅝	28⅝	RobinsAH .40	26	34½	35¼	34½	35	+ ¾
27½	22⅞	RochGs 1.20b	16	25	25¼	25	25	— ⅜
39⅞	32¾	Roch Tel 1.20	11	38¼	38¼	38	38⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	27¾	RockMfg 1.40	40	27½	28	27½	28	+ ½
85¼	70	RohmH 1.60b	4	75	75	74½	74½	— ½
26½	18¾	Rohr Cp .80	98	19½	19½	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅞
40⅞	28	RollinsInc .18	7	29	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	7⅞	Ronson .50b	36	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
30⅞	24½	RorerAm .70	77	24¾	24⅞	24⅝	24½	
18½	14	RoyCCola .54	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½	+ ⅛
40⅞	35	Royal Dut 2d	199	38	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
12⅞	8	Royal Ind	22	9	9	8¾	8¾	
22¼	15	RTE Corp .24	38	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ½
14⅝	8	Rucker Co	39	8⅛	8⅛	7½	7½	— ½
17⅞	11	RussTogs .68	20	12	12	11⅞	11¾	
46⅛	37	RyderSys .50	12	39¾	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛

S

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
28	22⅝	Safeway 1.10	112	27⅛	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
38⅞	27½	St Jos Lead 2	42	28¼	28¾	27⅞	28	— ⅝
36⅝	29	StRegisP 1.60	61	36	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	+ ¼
24⅝	21	SanDGas 1.08	15	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅜
29⅞	13	Sanders .07p	16	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
29⅛	15½	Sangamo .40	50	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
26¼	22½	SaFeInd 1.60	88	25⅝	25⅞	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
9½	8¼	SFe Ind pf.50	5	8¼	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅜
32⅞	17½	SanFeInt .30	32	19	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
17⅝	12¾	SarWelSci .50	6	12¾	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
18⅝	15¼	SavanhE 1.12	13	16⅜	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
59	46¾	Schaefer Cp	29	46¾	47¾	46¾	47⅝	+ ⅜
25	20⅛	Schenley 1.40	3	23	23	23	23	
22¼	18	Schenl pf1.40	38	20¾	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
63⅝	54	Schering .80	285	55¼	55¾	55	55⅝	+ ½
7¼	5⅞	Schick	6	6	6	6	6	
85	67½	SchlitzBr 1.40	9	71¼	71¼	69⅝	69⅝	—1⅝
88⅜	61½	Schlmbr 1.40	150	62⅞	63	62	62	— ¾
14⅝	6⅛	Scient Resrc	78	6½	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
22⅞	13	SciRes pf.41k	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	13⅝	SCM Cp .40b	88	16	16	15¼	15⅜	— ½
18	14⅝	SCOA Ind .60	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
29¼	21½	ScotLadF .56	5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
16⅛	12⅞	ScottFetz .80	73	13	13¼	13	13¼	
22½	16¼	ScottFore .60	21	17	17⅜	17	17	
35	31¼	Scott Paper 1	84	33½	33⅞	33¼	33½	+ ¼
45⅞	38⅛	ScovillM 1.40	34	43½	43⅝	42½	42½	—1
58½	50	Scovill pf2.50	4	54½	54½	54	54	
14⅝	9⅝	ScrewBt .25e	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
7½	6½	Scud DuoVst	4	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅜	Scuddr pf.37b	19	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
40⅞	32⅝	SbCLInd 2.20	26	35¼	35⅜	35	35	— ⅜
16	7⅝	SbdWorld Air	41	8⅝	8¾	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
29¼	17⅞	Seagrve .50b	11	19¼	19¼	18¾	18⅞	— ⅜
45½	37	Searl GD 1.30	70	39½	40	39½	39¾	+1
69⅞	62¾	SearsR 1.20a	139	65⅝	65⅞	64⅝	64¾	— ⅜
26⅛	18⅛	Seatrain Line	519	20	20⅞	19⅝	20	— ⅝
25	17	SEDCO .08	16	20	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ¾
7⅛	4	Seilon Inc	5	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
31⅝	21	Servmat .50b	7	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
46⅛	36¼	Shell Oil 2.40	68	42⅝	42⅝	41⅛	41⅛	—1⅜
25	15	ShellerGl .80	12	17¾	17¾	17	17⅛	— ½
27	20½	ShellGl pf1.35	5	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ½
48⅞	38¾	SherwnWm 2	21	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38¼	— ½
42½	29⅛	Shulton .80b	7	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30½	— ¼
13	8	Siegel Hi	10	8⅝	8½	8¼	8¼	
20	16⅝	SierraPac .72	11	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	
25⅝	18	SignalCo 1.20	209	18⅝	18¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	38¼	Signal pf2.20	1	38	38	38	38	— ¼
21½	17	Signal pf 1	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
43	37⅛	Signode 1.10	12	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	5½	Simm Precis	18	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6	
50½	39½	Simmn 1.40a	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ¼
90½	70¼	SimpPat .80b	14	76	76	75¼	75⅜	— ⅝
85¾	75	SingerCo 2.40	63	76⅝	77	75½	75½	— ½
110	97	Singer pf3.50	3	98	98¾	98	98¾	
37⅝	32	Skelly Oil 1	19	32⅛	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
41⅝	33¾	Skil Corp .90	1	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
30⅝	20	Skyline .16	123	22	22⅝	21½	21½	— ¼
44½	34	SmithAO 1.40	12	34½	34½	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
41¼	20	Smith Intl .40	16	20	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅞
55¼	46¾	Smith KF 2	28	48¾	48⅞	48½	48¾	— ⅜
15⅞	11¾	SolaBasic .50	27	11⅞	12	11½	12	+ ¼
31⅞	25	Soo Line 1e	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	
21⅜	14⅞	SOS Cons .44	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
29¼	22¼	SCar EG 1.26	47	26	26¼	26	26	+ ⅜
25⅝	23	SoJerInd 1.46	5	25¼	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅞
43⅞	30	Southdwn Inc	2	31⅛	31⅛	31½	31½	— ½
36½	26½	Soutdn pf1.80	3	26½	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
15⅞	13⅛	SoeastPS 1.08	6	14	14⅛	14	14⅛	
33	25½	SouCalE 1.50	310	31⅛	31½	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
28⅝	23½	South Co 1.20	120	25¼	25¼	24½	24½	— ⅝
33⅞	30⅛	SouInGE 1.70	16	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
50⅝	39⅞	SouNGas 1.40	57	45⅝	46¼	44⅝	44⅝	—1⅜
36¾	31⅛	Sou Pac 1.80	71	34	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
53⅝	43¼	Southrn Ry 3	30	49⅞	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝	— ¼
14⅝	13¼	Sou Ry pf 1	7	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
26	16	Swest Airmot	23	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17	+ ¼
12½	10⅝	Swest PS .70	46	11¾	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
20⅝	10½	Spartans .30e	28	10¾	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
21⅝	10½	SpartanA .60	40	10½	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
12	10¼	Sparton .40	1	10½	10½	10½	10½	
59⅝	46⅛	Sperry Hut 1	39	48¼	48¼	47¾	47¾	
83	67	Sperry H pf 3	10	67	67	67	67	
40⅞	26⅝	SperryR .25e	788	29⅝	29¾	27¾	28⅞	— ⅜
26⅛	15⅛	Sprague .40	14	17¼	17¼	17	17	
17	15½	SpringsMill 1	4	16	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
22⅞	19¼	SquareD .80a	254	23	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
67⅞	57½	Squibb B 1.50	48	61	61¾	60¼	60¾	+ ½
68	62	SquibbB pf 2	2	64	64	63	63	—1⅛
39¼	34¼	StaleyMf 1.40	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
54½	45⅝	St Brand 1.50	17	50	50⅞	49¾	50⅜	+ ⅜
55	51½	StdBrd pf3.50	z20	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ½
37¼	28¼	StBrPaint .36	11	32	32	31½	31¾	+ ½
17	10¼	Std Intl .24b	28	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ¾
13¾	9¼	Std Kollsman	6	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
53⅛	42¼	StOilCal 2.80	189	43¼	43⅝	43⅛	43⅜	
48⅞	37½	StOilInd 2.20	121	39	39⅛	38⅝	39	+ ¼
62⅞	49⅝	StdOilNJ .90e	348	54	54⅝	54	54¼	+ ½
85	59¼	StdOOh 2.70	73	61⅜	61⅜	60½	60¾	— ¼
55	52¼	StdO Oh pf3.75	z200	54	54	54	54	
123	89½	StdOilOh pf 4	1	87	87	87	87	—1½
10⅝	7½	St Packaging	53	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
14¼	9⅛	Std Press .44	26	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10	
11⅞	10	StPrudent .66	23	10⅝	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
49	37⅝	StanWks 1.40	11	48⅝	48⅝	48	48	— ⅛
16¼	12	Stanray .60	5	13	13¼	13	13¼	— ¼
34⅝	29½	StauffCh 1.80	32	31½	31⅝	31⅝	31½	— ¼
35⅝	30⅝	StaufC pf1.80	1	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
12	9⅝	SterchiBr .48	3	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
43⅝	37½	SterlDrug .75	85	38⅛	38⅞	38	38⅛	
44⅞	37¼	StevensJ 2.40	24	41⅜	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	— ¼
36	31⅛	StewWar 1.80	19	31	31	29½	29½	—1¾
27⅞	20⅛	Stoke VanC 1	15	24¾	24⅞	24⅛	24¼	
36	31¾	StoneW 1.90	7	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	
30¾	19	StorerBrd .50	22	21⅛	21¼	21	21	— ½
47	39⅝	StudeWorth 1	80	45½	47	45½	47	+1½
35¼	29⅝	StuW pfA1.40	42	34½	35¼	34½	35	+ ¾
17⅞	12⅝	SuburbCo .68	42	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
33⅝	26¾	Sub Prop 1.60	17	26⅞	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅝
14⅝	13	SuCrest .80	2	14	14	14	14	+ ¼
33½	25⅝	SunChem .40	17	26⅛	26⅛	25½	25⅝	— ½
49⅝	40	Sun Oil 1b	12	43⅝	43½	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
39⅛	32½	Sun Oil pf2.25	34	35½	35¾	35¼	35½	
27	20½	Sunbeam .80	58	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
30¼	18¾	Sundstrnd .80	33	19	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
48	45	Sundst pf3.50	2	46¾	46¾	46¾	46⅝	+ ¼
18⅞	13⅞	SunshM .52b	34	14½	15¼	14½	15	+ ⅞
25	22	Sup Valu 1.10	13	24	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
144⅝	113	SuperOil 1.40	7	121	121	121	121	+1
30	22½	SupmkGn .40	3	23⅛	23⅛	23	23	— ¼
36½	27½	Supmk pf1.30	13	27	27	27	27	—1¼
7	6	SurvyFd .55e	28	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
19	13⅛	Swank .60a	61	16⅛	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
32⅞	28¼	Swift Co .60	50	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ½
34¼	25⅛	Swingline .40	145	33½	33½	32⅞	33	— ½
45	31	SybronCp .60	19	35⅛	35⅛	33½	33½	—1⅝
28⅛	17⅛	Systron Donn	6	18⅛	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛

T

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
29¾	20⅝	Taft Brd .60	7	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
20⅞	16⅛	TalcottN 1.10	11	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17½	
38¼	14½	Talley Ind	28	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
25	21¼	Tampa El .80	66	23⅛	23⅞	23½	23½	— ¼
66½	40½	Tandy Corp	114	46	46	43½	45	—1
23	15⅝	TappanCo .40	43	16½	17⅛	16½	17	+ ¾
7¾	4⅝	TechMat 12t	14	5⅛	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
55	35⅝	Technicon Cp	43	38⅛	38⅛	36¾	36⅝	—2⅛
74⅞	46	Tektronix	5	47½	47½	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
40	19¼	Teledyn 1.09t	315	21⅛	21¼	20	20	— ⅞
156	80	Teledy pf3.50	5	84	84	80	80	—4
82¼	70¾	Teledyne pf 6	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ½
159½	90¼	Telex Corp	703	122¾	122¾	112¾	112⅞	—7
25⅞	22¾	Telex Cp wi	202	24¾	24¾	22⅞	22⅞	—1⅝
23¼	18⅞	Templein .25	8	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
24⅞	21¼	Tenneco 1.32	130	21¾	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
90	79¾	Tennec pf5.50	10	83¾	83¾	83½	83½	— ¾
31½	24⅝	Texaco 1.60	515	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
27	22⅞	TexETrn 1.40	38	25⅝	25⅞	25½	25¾	+ ⅜
37¾	30½	TexGasT 1.48	21	35¾	35¾	35⅝	35¾	+ ⅛
37½	30¾	TexGs pf1.50	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	
23¼	15⅝	TexGSul .60	272	16	16⅛	15¾	15¾	
34¼	23½	Texas Ind 1b	2	26	26	25¾	25¾	
134½	111	TexasInst .80	132	113⅝	113½	110⅝	110⅝	—3⅝
55	45⅝	TexOilGs .05	12	50⅞	51	50⅞	51	+ ⅜
18½	15⅞	TexPLd .45e	6	17¼	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
61	52¼	Tex Util 1.80	251	56⅛	56⅞	56	56	— ½
26½	20¾	Textron .90	69	25¼	25⅜	25	25	
35½	28¼	Textrn pf2.08	10	32¾	33	32¾	33	
26½	21⅞	Textrn pf1.40	12	25	25	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
14⅛	10	Thiokol .40	16	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
49⅞	40	ThomBet 1.64	38	40¾	40⅝	40	40	— ⅞
21¼	16	Thom Ind .40	1	16	16	16	16	
36	28¼	ThomJW .40e	6	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¼	— ¼
21⅞	16½	ThriftyDr .60	8	16⅞	17	16¾	16¾	
30⅝	24½	TI Corp 1.40	5	27¾	27¾	27½	27½	+ ⅛
43½	27¾	Timeln 1.90a	71	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35½	
40⅝	33½	TimesMir .50	24	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	+ ¾
31⅞	28½	Timk RB 1.80	82	31¾	32	31½	31½	— ¼
27⅞	21	Tish Rlty .40	3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	
34	24	ToddShp 1.20	3	25	25	25	25	
33	27½	ToledEd 1.72	22	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	ToolRoll .40b	8	19¾	20	19¾	20	
67½	60	Trane Co .90	19	65¼	65½	65	65	
36⅜	30¼	TransUn 1.16	33	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
24¼	14¾	Trans W Air	131	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
26⅝	24⅛	TrnWAir pf 2	7	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	
13⅝	9⅝	Trans W Fin	5	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
26⅜	19⅝	Transmra .55	370	20	20¼	19¼	19¼	— ½
13	9	Transcon .40	9	10¼	10½	10⅛	10½	
24½	7½	Transcii Inv	1322	10	10	9	9⅛	— ⅝
7⅝	5	Transitron	48	5⅝	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
38⅞	31⅝	Travelers .80	170	32½	33	32½	33	+ ½
48½	39	Travlers pf 2	9	40½	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅝
33⅞	28⅞	TriCont 2.03e	79	29¾	30½	29½	29¾	— ⅛
17¼	14⅞	TriangInd .80	10	15½	16⅝	15½	16⅝	+1
38½	29¾	TRW Inc 1	294	34¾	35	32¾	32¾	—1½
84	72½	TRW pf4.50	1	76	76	76	76	
94	82	TRW pf4.40	75	83½	84	83½	84	+ ¾
18	15¾	Tucsn GE .72	14	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
20½	14	Twen Cent	56	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
14⅝	9¼	Tyler Corp	45	10	10½	9¾	9¾	— ¼

U

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
28⅝	20	UAL Inc 1	93	22⅝	23	22	22¼	— ¼
39¼	32⅝	UARCO 1.10	4	32¾	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ⅛
27	20	UGI Cp 1.20	48	26	26⅜	26	26¼	+ ¼
19¼	13⅝	UMC Ind .72	157	13½	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
12⅛	8⅞	Unarco .40	2	10	10	10	10	
33⅞	26½	UnilNV 1.49g	2	25½	25½	25½	25½	—1⅛
34½	26⅝	Un Camp 1	24	31½	32⅜	31½	31⅞	+ ½
38⅞	33⅛	Un Carbide 2	164	36⅜	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜	
9½	6½	Union Corp	18	6⅞	7	6⅝	6¾	
19¾	16⅞	Un Elec 1.20	124	18⅛	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
86½	82½	Un El pf6.40	z20	83	83	83	83	— ⅜
49½	46½	Un El pf3.50	z50	47	47	47	47	
39¾	28⅛	UnOilCal 1.60	72	30	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	
52¾	39⅝	UOCal pf2.50	25	41½	42	41½	41⅞	+ ½
47½	39⅞	Un Pac Cp 2	37	42⅝	42⅞	42½	42⅞	
41	36½	UnionPacif 2	27	37⅜	37⅜	37	37⅛	— ⅜
7⅞	6⅞	UnPac pf.40	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
50½	41	Unionam 1.40	31	48½	49	48½	48⅞	+1⅜
20¼	16⅛	Uniroyal .70	50	16⅝	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ¼
106	100¼	Uniroyal pf 8	z240	101¼	102	101¼	101¼	— ¾
46⅞	34	Unishops .40	185	35⅛	35½	34¾	35	— ⅜
40½	29	UnitAirc 1.80	60	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34¼	— ⅝
12⅛	9⅝	Unit Cp .80e	17	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
14⅞	9¾	Unit Fin Cal	47	11	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
55	45	Un Fruit 1.40	6	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
10¾	7¼	Unit Ind .20	1	7½	7½	7½	7½	
7¼	6	UnitInd pf.42	3	6	6	6	6	
29⅞	26⅛	Unit MM 1.30	12	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
20⅛	12¼	Un Nuclr .92f	59	12⅝	12½	12	12⅛	— ¼
5⅝	3⅞	Unit Pk Min	43	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
30¼	22	US Fregt 1.40	49	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
62⅛	53⅝	USGypsm 3a	63	54¼	56	54¼	56	+2
35½	31	USGyp pf1.80	26	31½	32¾	31½	32¾	+1¼
28	18⅝	US Indust .50	102	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
32⅝	24¼	US PlyCh .84	110	25¾	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
77	71½	USPCh pf5.50	z30	74	74	74	74	+1
34	25½	USPCh pf1.20	8	27⅝	28	27⅝	27¾	— ⅛
24½	17⅜	US Shoe .88	18	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20½	— ⅜
40¼	31¾	US Smelt 1b	22	32⅜	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
39½	32½	US Steel 2.40	138	37⅝	37⅞	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
23¼	16½	USTobac 1.10	9	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
25	18¾	Unit Util .92	44	22½	23	22½	22½	
31⅛	24	UnUtil pf1.25	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
30⅝	25	UnvLeaf 1.50	3	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
36⅝	24½	UnivOPd .80	70	30⅝	31	29½	30	— ½
99⅝	28¼	Univsty Cmp	298	32⅝	33⅝	29½	29½	—2¾
59½	47½	Upjohn 1.60	37	50⅝	50⅞	50¼	50½	— ½
21⅝	15	Uris Bldg .40	70	15½	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
39⅛	32¼	USLIFE .50	31	33⅛	33¾	33⅛	33⅝	+ ⅝
40	29¾	USM Cp 1.60	3	33⅛	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
46¾	36	USM pf2.10	2	38	38	38	38	— ¼
54¼	42½	UtahCons .60	178	42½	43	41¾	41¾	—1¼
33⅝	30¼	Utah PL 1.92	46	30½	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ¼

V

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
29⅛	18¾	Varian Asso	88	21¼	21½	20¾	20¾	— ¾
40¼	34¾	VCA Corp .40	45	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
43⅝	26¾	Veeder 1.60	61	41¼	43⅝	41¼	42¼	+2¼
17⅛	14¼	Vendo Co .60	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	
32¼	28	VF Corp 1	21	29¾	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅜
31	19¼	VictComp .50	8	20	20	19¾	19¾	
9½	5⅝	Villager	153	5⅞	6½	5¾	6	+ ¼
25¼	21¼	VaElPw 1.12	127	22⅞	23⅛	22⅛	22½	— ½
71	66	VaE&P pf 5	z30	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	
65½	61½	VaEP pf4.80	z50	63	63	63	63	
17½	12¼	Vornado	21	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	24¾	VSI Corp .48	19	25½	26⅛	25½	25½	+ ⅜
24	16¾	Vulcan Mat 1	21	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
15	13½	VWR Unit .72	4	14	14	14	14	

W

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
65	57	WabR pf 4.50	z10	62	62	62	62	+1
57	52¾	Wachovia 1	46	57	57	56½	57	
28¼	18¾	Walgreen 1	8	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅝
50⅝	45	WalkrH 1.20a	3	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
25⅞	20¼	Wall Murry 1	10	20½	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅝	Walworth Co	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
28¼	13⅞	WardFd 1.10f	36	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
24	15⅝	Warnaco .90	2	18¼	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
47	41¼	Warn Co 1.44	2	41	41	41	41	— ¼
76⅝	62¾	WarLam 1.10	255	64	65	64	64⅞	+1⅛
36½	29¾	Warn Sw 1.60	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
27¼	23	WasGas 1.80	5	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
22	19⅝	Was Wat 1.28	38	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
18¼	10⅝	Watkin Johns	241	12¼	13	12¼	12¾	+ ¾
15⅝	11¾	Wayn Gos .76	9	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
30	25½	Way G pf1.60	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
12⅝	8⅞	Wean Unt	10	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
16⅝	14¾	Wean pfA1.26	1	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
18¼	11¼	Weathrd .25e	14	12	12	11¾	11¾	
12½	9	Webb Del E	61	10⅛	10¼	9½	9½	— ¼
36¼	29	Wes Mkt .84	3	33⅞	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	
6⅝	5	Welbilt .11t	14	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	
43½	38⅞	WellsFar 1.40	22	41⅛	41⅞	41⅛	41½	+ ⅜
28⅝	16½	WescoF 1.29t	23	18¼	18⅝	17¾	17⅞	— ¾
24⅝	19¾	WstPtP .70e	7	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
19⅝	13¼	Wstn Air Ln	4	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
39⅞	33½	Wn Banc 1.30	46	39¼	39½	39	39⅛	+ ⅝
24¼	21	Wstn Md 1.60	3	22¼	22¼	22	22	— ⅜
23⅛	15⅛	Westn Pac	3	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
48¼	34⅛	WnUnion 1.40	39	44¼	44¼	43⅞	43⅞	— ¼
89¾	75	Wn Un pf4.60	1	86¼	86¼	84½	86¼	—1¾
104¾	89½	Wn Un pf4.90	1	97½	97½	97½	97½	—2½
69¾	53½	WestgEl 1.80	190	69	69½	68½	68½	— ⅛
59	53¾	WestE pf3.80	z50	59	59	59	59	+ ⅞
28¾	23	Westvco 1.05	31	24½	24½	24	24	— ½
51	34	Weyerhsr .80	201	47⅝	48¼	47⅝	47⅞	+ ⅛
112½	99½	Weyhr pf6.75	9	108½	108¾	108	108¾	+ ¼
21⅝	16½	WheelPit Stl	24	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	
68½	62	WheelPt pf 6	z40	67	67	67	67	+1
58	53½	WheelPit pf 5	z110	54¾	56⅝	56¾	56⅞	+ ⅜
67	50	Whrl Cp 1.40	22	55⅝	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛	— ½
22⅝	16½	WhiteCn .40b	68	16½	16¾	15¾	16	— ½
34⅝	31	WhtCn pfC 3	1	33	33	33	33	+ ¼
31	13⅞	WhiteCrss .44	24	14	14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅞
32¼	25¼	White Mot 2	19	26⅝	26¾	26⅛	26¼	— ½
19⅝	9	Whittaker	90	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
41¾	37¾	WickesCorp 1	5	38¾	38¾	38½	38⅝	— ⅜
11⅞	8½	WebtStr .25b	4	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
71⅛	52	Will Ross .36	31	53½	54½	53½	54	+1
29	19¼	Willams Bro	50	21½	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ½
24½	17½	WmsBr pf.80	2	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
35⅛	28¼	WnnDx 1.62	30	29	29⅛	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
34¼	29	Winn Dixie B	4	29½	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ½
23¼	19⅝	WisElPw 1.40	73	21⅜	21½	20¾	21⅛	
17¼	15¼	WisPSvc 1.10	6	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
25	19½	Witco Ch .92	14	20	20	19⅞	20	
12⅞	10⅝	Wolv WW .50	27	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	— ¼
20¼	17¼	Wometco .42	32	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
26½	15⅝	Woods Cp .48	106	15½	16⅝	16½	16¼	— ⅛
38⅞	32⅝	Woolwth 1.20	74	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
55½	49½	Woolw pf2.20	12	49½	51	49½	51	+1½
11⅞	7⅝	World Arwy	20	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	— ¼
100¼	97	Wrgley 3a	2	99½	99½	98½	98½	
15	11½	Wurlitzer .80	4	11½	11½	11½	11½	

X

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
115¾	81¼	Xerox Cp .60	1023	87½	88	84½	85⅝	—1⅝
37⅝	20¼	XTRA Inc	107	21½	22	21⅛	21½	+ ¼

Y

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
21¼	17½	YngstSD 1.20	1	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛

Z

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
44⅝	33¼	Zale Corp .64	11	35¾	36	35½	35½	+ ⅛
39½	14⅝	Zapata Norn	176	16¼	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	
66	32	ZapaNor pf 2	3	32½	32½	31	31	—7
42½	28½	Zayre Corp	6	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾	— ½
37⅝	29½	ZenithR 1.40	165	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30¾	— ⅛
38	23¼	Zurn Ind .28	77	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅞

---

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock dividend. e—Declared or paid so far this year. f—Paid in stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Paid last year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1970 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1970, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	91.10
Algembank	238.50
AmroBank	58.30
A'damRubb	49.50
Billiton	143.50
Fokker	82
Heineken	208.20
H.V.A.	59.90
Holland-Am	97.80
Hoogovens	121.80
I.O.S. Ltd	57
I.P.I.	510¼
K.L.M.	136.60
Ned. Kabel	514
Philips new	66.50
Robeco	232
Rolinco	188
RoyalDutch	138
Unilever	97.20
VerMach	92

Brussels

Arbed	4,460
Ast.d.Mines	2,190
Cock-Ougree	1,740
Electrobel	4,885
Lambert	1,786
Petrofina	2,140
Ph.Gevaert	1,622
Soc.Générale	13,150
Un.Minière	1,880

Düsseldorf

AEG	221
Aug.Thyssen	104.50
BASF	190.90
Bayer	167.50
Commerzbk	268
Cont.Gummi	153.50
Daimler-Benz	398
Demag	171.50
Deut.Bank	355.50
DresdeBank	277
Gels Bergw	73
Hoeschter	212.90
Hoesch	87.40
Karstadt	352
Kaufhof	256
KHD	174.50
Lufthansa	66.80
Mannesmann	173.20
Metallgesell	570
RheinStahl	139.20
RWE new	190
Siemens	230
Volkswag.new	280
Veba	176.50

London

Anglo-AmCp.	68/4½
Anglo-Amin	21⅝
BarclyBank	62/9
BeechamGr	39/10½
Bowater	50/7½
BritAmTob	20/6
Brit.Oxygen	9/10½
Brit.Petrole	90/3
Brit.LeyM	10/-
Chartered	55/6
Courtaulds	25/10½
Daggafont	2/8¼
DeBeer Def	51/7½
Decca Rec	61/6
Distillers	24/3
Dunlop	32/6
ElMus.Ind	45/6
FreeStGed	117/6
GEC	27/7½
Glaxo Gr	78/-
Gt.Univ.St	58/6
Guinness	27/7½
Hawker-Sidd	37/3
Hudson-Bay	140/-
ImpChemic	48/3
IOS Mgt new	517
Mar&Spen	58/9
MetalBox	58/6
Nicholas	10/10½
RandMines	153/9
Rank-Org	105/6
Rhokana	57/-
Rolls-Royce	18/10½
RootesA	5/-
RoyalDutch	20⅛
R.T.Z.	126/-
Shell	65/3
Tube Invest	73/1½
Union Corp	218/9
Vickers	30/4½
WarL3½	40¾
West Deep	87/6
West Drief	136/3
West Hold	147/6
West Min	109/-
WoolW	16/-

Milan

Fiat	3,675
Finsider	688
Generali	95,100
Italsider	1,078
LaRinasC	386
Montedis	1,129
Olivetti	3,160
Pirelli	3,350
SniaVisco	4,135
Terni	233

Paris

AirLiquide	380.20
Béghin	194
BNCI	13.40
Can Pacific	359
C.G.E.	469.80
C.S.F.	156.10
Citroën	111
CieBancaire	546
Créd.Comm	172.30
Créd.Lyonn	24.15
DeBeers 100	39.30
EssoStand	132.20
Fin.Par.BP	245.20
Fr.Pétroles	199
IBM	1,989
ImpOil	103
IntNickCan	263
Mach.Bull	122
Michelin	1,487
Mobil	262
OmniumPét	246
PathéMarc	56
Péchiney	190
Peugeot	266
Radio Techn.	229.50
Rhokana	42.15
Rh.Poulenc	231.80
Rio Tinto	90.60
RoyalDutch	228
St.Gobain	146.50
Schneider	225
Shell	48.20
Simca	77.50
Soc.Générale	24.40
SuezCieFin	383.80
Thomson	159
Ugine-Kuhl	204.10
Young3½%	211

Zurich

AC Fischer	1,410
BrownBoveri	1,830
Ciba Reg	8,925
ElektWatt	2,175
Hoff-Roche	156,000
MotColumb	1,440
Nestlé bear	—
Saurer	2,085
Sodec	—
Sulzer	3,750
Un.B.Suisse	

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1970 High	1970 Low
Amsterdam	133.0	132.0	133.0	118.4
Brussels	92.32	92.47	92.87	91.19
Frankfurt	152.43	151.19	169.15	147.71
London 30	386.1	385.1	423.4	385.1
London 500	146.06	147.68	163.27	147.68
Milan	76.28	76.31	76.40	69.34
Paris	98.1	98.1	107.3	98.1
Sydney	565.10	560.40	663.48	558.34
Tokyo (n)	181.67	181.72	185.70	172.43
Tokyo (o)	2469.64	2470.67	2552.65	2263.68
Zurich	317.4	321.1	355.0	317.4

COMPANY NOTICE

FLESCHNER BECKER FUND N.V.
Established in the Netherlands Antilles
EXCHANGE OF CERTIFICATES OF PREFERRED SHARES.

As a result of the 100-for-1 stock split and stock dividend, which became effective on February 18th, 1970, each outstanding certificate for one share of Preferred Stock, par value $60 per share ("Original Preferred Share") now represents 100 shares of Preferred Stock, par value $6 per share ("New Preferred Shares").

Certificates for Original Preferred Shares, with coupon No. 2 and all subsequent coupons attached thereto, may be exchanged for New Preferred Shares at the office of Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, 23 Great Winchester Street, London E.C.2, commencing May 1st, 1970. Listing forms for this purpose may be obtained from Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited.

MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED,
23, Great Winchester Street,
London, E.C.2.
April 16th, 1970.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds

Aer Ling 8¼-81	92	93
Amax 6¼-82	85½	86½
Am Brands 8-81	98	99
Amoco 6¾-83	88	89
Armco In 7¼-80	92¼	93¼
AvonProd 6¼-81	88¼	89
BancoNaOb 7½-74	92¾	93¾
Bayer 6-87 w/W	96½	98
BEC 7-73	97	99
Bendix 8-79	99	100
Borg War 8-79	98	99
BrenAuto 6¾-77	92	93
Caisse Nat 6¾-82	85½	86½
Calanes 6¾-82	88	89
ChevronO 6¼-72	96¼	97¼
ChevronO 7-80	93	94
Chrysler 7-84	88½	89½
ContOil 7-80	92½	93½
Copen City 8-84	96¼	97¼
Copen Tel 6¾-82	85½	87
CutlerH 7½-80	92½	93½
Cyanamid 5¾-80	85	86
Danmark 6¾-82	87½	89
El & Mus 6¾-82	83½	84½
Eur C&S 6¾-87	86	88
Eur InvBk 6¾-80	90	92
ENI 6¾-88 Nov	86	87½
Eriksberg 6¾-82	87	88½
Ford 8-81	99	100
4 Seas w/W 7¼-84	80	82
GenMills 7-80	91½	92½
W.R.Grace 5¾-80	85½	86½
Grangesb 6¾-87	84½	85½
Honda 7½-81	93	94
Honeywell 6-81	87¼	88¼
IcelandAlu 6¾-82	86½	88
IntIncFund	900	920
IntUtil w/w 6¾-78	90	92
Kawasaki 7¾-73	97½	98½
Leasco 7-74	92	93
Mexico 7-82	85	86
Mitsubishi 7¾-73	97¼	98¼
Mobil Int 7-85	89½	90½
Nabisco 6½-82	93	94
NacFin 7¼-82	83	84½
N.Brunsw 7¾-79	99½	100¼
N.Zealand 6¾-79	97¾	98¾
NipponEl 7½-81	90½	91½
NipponPet 7½-73	97	98
NorskHyd 6¾-82	88	89
Occidental 7½-84	87½	88½
Oceland 6½-87	83½	84½
Oslo 6¾-77	92½	94
Oslo [illegible]	95½	96½
PhilIntF 6½-79	90½	91½
Portugal 6⅞-77	95½	96½
Proct&G 6½-82	88½	89½
QuebecHydro 8-7	98	99
Renault 6¾-82	86	87
Rockwell 6⅞-73	96¾	97¾
S.F.E. 7-74	94½	95½
Shell Intl 6½-79	90	91
S.N.C.F. 6½-85	85	86½
Siemens 5¾-79	95	96½
Sumitomo 7¾-73	97¾	98¾
Teledyne 7-73	98	99
Teled 6½-83 w/w	81	82½
TransalpF 6¾-83	86½	87½
Transocean 8-84	96¼	97¼
T.R.W. 7¼-83	89	90
Zapataw/w 6¾-80	81	82½

Convertible Bonds

Amoco 5½-84	80	82
Amro 5½-89	92	94
Apco 6-89	88	90
Alusuisse 4¾-87	92	94
AmCan 4¾-88	83	85
AmTob 5¼-88	92½	94½
Asahi 6¼-84	101	102½
Ashland 5-88	74	76
BurmaO 5¾-88	84	86
Chevron 5-88	85	87
Chesebrgh 6¼-84	99	101
Chrysler 4¾-88	69	71
Cummins 5-88	100	102
Denny's 5½-89	60	62
Equity Fd 5½-89	77	79
EastKodak 4½-88	94	96
Firestone 5-88	87	89
Ford 5-83	83	85
Gen Elec 4¼-85	80	82
Gen Foods 4¾-87	96	98
Hitachi 6¼-84	92	93½
I.S.E. 5-88	91½	93½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	99½	101½
J. Logan 4¾-83	84	86
WaltKidde 5-89	77	79
Komatsu 6¼-84	104½	106
Kubota 6½-84	100	102
Leasco 5-88	57	59
Leasco 5-89	55	57
LTV 5-88	44½	46½
MarMidland 5-[illegible]	96	98
Miles 4¾-93	97	99
Mitsui 6½-83	123	125
Motorola 4½-83	73	75
MurphyO 5-89	67	69
Nabisco 5¼-88	97	99
Owens Ill 5-77	94	96
PanAm 5¼-88	71	73
Pepsico 4½-97	104	106
PhilMor 4¾-89	90	92
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	108	110
PlanRsrch 6½-84	75	78
R.C.A. 5-88	78	80
Revlon 4¾-83	93	95
RaynMet 5-88	86	88
Searle 4¾-88	83½	85
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
TF 5-87	72	74
Tyco Int 5-84	48	50
Utahint 5¾-83	110	112
WardFood 5¾-88	75	77
WarnLam 4½-88	107½	109½

Sterling-DM Bonds

Ireland 7-81	89	91
N.Zealand 6¾-82	89½	90½
SiraKvina 7¼-83	91½	93

Unit of Account Bonds

CassaMez. 5½-78	85	87
Cavado 7⅝-80	97½	98½
ComFedEl 6½-86	83	84
ComFedEl 8½-79	95½	96½
Copen City 7⅝-84	91	92
CUF 6¾-77	95	96
Escom 7⅝-78	93	94
Eur C&S 5¾-86	90	91
Manitoba 7⅝-89	89	90
NorgesK 5½-83	92	93
Rederne 5½-80	93	94
Reed 6¾-83	85½	86½
Sacor 6¾-77	98	99
Scotland 8⅛-84	96	97
Watney 7⅝-84	89	90

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966— [illegible]

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	96.56	90.11	101.30
Previous	96.56	90.08	101.19

Tokyo Exchange

April 21, 1970

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	164	Matsu E. Ind.	721
Canon Cam.	476	Matsu El. Wks	804
Dai Nip Print.	274	Mitsu Hvy Ind	65
Fuji Bank	315	Mitsui & Co.	176
Fuji Photo	575†	Mitsukoshi	332
Hayakawa E	391	Nippon Elec.	303
Hitachi	139	Shiseido	1,065
Honda	210	Sony Corp.	3,705
C. Itoh	143	Sumitomo Bk.	313
Jap. Air Lines	1,570	Taisho Marine	125
Kao Soap	350	Takeda Chem.	92
Kansai E.	660	Teijin	391
Kirin Brewery	189	Tokyo Marine	260
Komatsu	293	Tokyo Rayon	146
Kubota I. Wks.	239	Toyota Motor	396

† Previous. * Ex-div.

AEG-Telefunken Sales Rose 29% Last Year

FRANKFURT, April 21 (AP).—AEG-Telefunken, the big West German electronics company, today reported that world sales increased 29 percent in 1969, to 7.5 billion marks ($2.05 billion at present exchange rates) from 5.8 billion marks in 1968.

Of the total, 31 percent came from abroad. Domestic sales for 1969 increased 29 percent and foreign sales 27 percent over 1968 levels, it said.

Steel Output Up in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT).—Steel production rose 1.6 percent last week, compared with output in the preceding week, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported yesterday.

American Stock Exchange Trading

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¼	4¾	AberdnP	13t	12	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
6	4⅜	Acme Hamil		21	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
12	4⅞	Adams Rusal		23	5⅜	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
15½	9	Admiral Intl		5	9½	9½	9	9	— ¼
14⅞	8⅝	Aerqdex Inc		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅞	AeroFlow .20		4	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
15⅞	13½	Aerojet .50a		3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
17⅛	10½	Aeronca .20g		8	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
10⅞	7½	AerosolT .51f		9	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	6¼	Aerovox Cp		11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅝
13	7⅜	AIC Photo		3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
11⅝	6	Aiken Ind		4	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
38⅝	30½	Aileen Inc		107	30¾	31	29⅞	30	—1
6⅝	2⅝	AIM Cos		20	3	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3½	2⅞	Airlift Intl		104	2½	2⅝	2½	2½	
16⅞	6	Airpax El .20		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15¼	10½	Airwick B .25		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
29⅞	17⅝	Ajax Ma .10e		1	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ½
39⅞	26¼	Alan Wd 1.40		10	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛	26½	— ⅝
12	8¼	Alaska Airl		31	9½	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
14¼	9½	AlbaWald .24		14	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	+ ¼
6½	5	Aldon Ind		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
7⅜	5½	All Am Eng		3	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ½
22⅝	10	Allegh Airl		9	10¾	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅜
9	6	Allen Airl wt		6	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7¾	AllesCorp wt		8	8	8	7¾	7⅞	
22½	17½	Allen El .74f		20	17½	17¾	16½	16½	—1¼
14	10	Allen T .26c		3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
11½	5⅛	Allied Art		18	5⅜	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
15½	10½	Allied Contl		2	12½	12½	12½	12½	
10¼	8¾	Allison Sil .40		3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
27	17½	AllyvUnl .76t		121	22	22¼	20¼	20¼	—1⅛
22½	17½	AlrightAu .54		7	18½	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅝	Alpha Indust		36	3½	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ½
9⅞	6½	AltamilCp .20		16	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
16	14	Alter Pds .50		1	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
56	53½	Alcoa pfD 75		z50	53½	53½	53½	53½	
10⅛	8⅝	AlumSpec .44		3	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
6⅝	4	Amco Indust		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16	6½	Ameco Inc		8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
11	6⅞	A AutVnd .20		13	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅝
11⅞	10½	AmBilfrit .60		10	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
9¼	6⅛	A BRStra .36t		11	7⅜	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	32⅝	AmBldgA .24		6	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
22	19	A CenIM .75c		x17	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
16⅝	14⅝	Am FinA 1.10		1	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
5⅝	4	A Israeli .12e		5	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	
10⅞	8⅝	A MaizeA .33		6	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ½
45	27	Am Med .12		37	27⅝	28⅛	27½	27½	— ½
27½	17⅛	Am Met Inns		17	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—1
25⅞	29½	Am Petr .50e		25	32⅞	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅛
11	8¼	A RityTr .33e		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
8	5⅝	AmSat Equip		17	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
18⅝	6	AmTech .05e		2	7¼	7½	7	7	— ⅛
9	5⅞	AMK wt		215	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
53½	23	Amrep Corp		9	26¼	26⅞	26	26	+ ⅛
19⅛	15¾	Anderson .36		5	19¾	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
7½	5⅝	AndreaRa .25		2	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
6⅝	2½	vIAndy Gard		18	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
27⅝	20¼	Angelica .78		16	20½	21⅛	20½	21⅛	+ ¾
31⅛	21⅛	Anglo Lautro		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
13	10	Ansul Co .56		4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
14½	7	Anthony Ind		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5	3⅛	AO Indust		88	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7	4⅞	Apollo Indust		5	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
24½	5¼	Applied Data		23	6½	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—1¼
12⅝	8⅛	Applied Dev		22	9¼	9¾	9	9	
23⅝	16¼	Aquitain Cda		40	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
		Arctic Enl		32	16¼	17	16⅝	17	
5⅛	3⅛	Argus Inc		12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
21½	16⅞	ArizColoLd C		8	17⅞	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
31	25⅞	ArkLGas 1.70		23	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+ ¼
15⅞	11½	Arrow Elect		23	12¾	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Asamera Oil		108	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
13⅞	9½	ASPRO .50b		3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	16⅞	AssdBaby .60		9	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	AssdFdSt .20		1	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
30⅞	25¼	AssdMig .80e		28	26	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅜
7	4⅞	Astrex Inc		10	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	
34⅞	8⅝	Astrodata		45	12	12⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
4¼	3⅛	Atco Chem		8	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
23¼	17⅝	Athlone Ind		16	18¾	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ¼
26	21	AtCLCo 1.20a		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ¼
22¼	11	Atl Richf wt		15	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
35⅞	20½	Atlas M 2.05a		35	25¼	25¼	25	25⅛	
2⅞	2	AtlasCorp wt		13	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
35½	24⅛	Augat .05e		27	25¼	26	25¼	26	+1
31¾	16½	Austral Oil		67	17⅞	17⅞	15⅞	16¼	— ¾
12½	7½	Auto Bldg		41	8⅛	8¼	8	8	
47⅞	30½	Auto Data Pr		237	33¾	34⅛	31⅞	32⅛	—1⅝
27½	9½	Automat Rad		48	10⅝	11⅛	10½	10⅝	
18⅝	14	AVC Corp .50		6	13½	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
6⅛	4	AvcoCorp wt		33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	AVEMCO		10	8	8	7⅞	8	
4⅞	2⅝	Avien Inc		12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	7½	Avis Ind .20r		5	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	
31⅞	30	Avondl 1.25b		1	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	
		B							
22	17¾	BACM Indust		19	20½	20½	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅜
29¼	24½	BagdCop .40e		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	22½	Baker Ind .24		18	22¾	23⅝	22¼	23¼	—1⅛
49	32⅞	Bald DH 1.20		14	33	33	32¼	32½	— ¾
6⅛	5⅛	Bald SeC .16e		3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
9⅞	5	Ball Co		15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12½	7½	Banff Oil		50	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
5	3⅛	BangPunt wt		5	3½	3½	3½	3½	+1⅛
9⅛	6	Banister Cnt		18	6⅛	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
9	4⅞	Banner Indus		9	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	BarbLymn .32		15	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
17⅛	10⅞	Barnes Eng		10	11¼	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
8½	5⅛	Barnwell Ind		6	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
19	10⅛	Barry RG		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
25⅝	11¼	BarryWrt .30		11	11½	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
14	9⅛	Bartell Med		6	9½	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
11	6⅝	Barth Sp .33		3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
13¼	7⅛	Bartons Cdy		8	7¼	7¼	7	7¼	
7	3⅛	Baruch Foot		9	3½	3½	3½	3½	
19⅛	10½	Beck Ind		7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	7	Bell Electrn		32	7½	7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	8⅝	Belscot Ref		11	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	18	Benrus Corp		3	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	
30	18⅝	BergBrun .24		5	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
40½	31½	Berg B pfl.15		1	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Berlex Corp		2	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	

NEW OFFSHORE FUND GIVES INCOME INDEPENDENT OF MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

INGROW is two funds in one. An investment in it is as if you invest the same capital twice, once in a well managed international equity securities growth fund and the second, in an obligation that yields at least 8% approximately. And you will receive this double benefit simultaneously.

How come? **INGROW** invests its capital in high-grade securities traded in the U.S. and other industrial countries. (INGROW's advisor for U.S. equity securities is Philips, Appel & Walden.) Simultaneously, it obtains a non-speculative current income deriving from investing additional, borrowed monies, in the purchase of selected high-yielding debt securities.

INGROW's management commits itself to distribute, out of profits, a yearly dividend of $1.60 per share (8% of the initial offering price).

INGROW — 11 Ave. de la Porte-Neuve, P.O.B. 483, Luxembourg.

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these securities. The offer is made only by the Prospectus.

New Issue April 17, 1970

400,000 Shares

Algorex Data Corporation

Common Stock

(Par value $.01 per Share)

Price $6.00 per Share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained from the undersigned or such other dealers as may legally offer these securities in this State.

Philips, Appel & Walden, Inc.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, INC.

Two Broadway
New York, N.Y. 10004

announces that trading in

CURRENCY FUTURES CONTRACTS

for up to 18 months delivery will begin on

APRIL 23, 1970

Contractual units of trading will be:

British Pound Sterling	£	10,000
Swiss Franc	SwF	100,000
French Franc	F	100,000
Deutsche Mark	DM	100,000
Italian Lira	Lit	15,000,000
Japanese Yen	Y	7,500,000

Delivery months will be:

September—October—December 1970
January—March—May—July 1971

Initial payment will be:
US$1,000.00 per contract (revised)

Contractual fee will be:
US$35.00 for each unit (revised)

Associate memberships in the International Commercial Exchange are presently available for a limited period.

Brochure available from your Broker or the Exchange

For additional information, call: **(212) BO 9-3400** ***or cable:*** **CURRENCY**

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 21.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Wheat 2, red hush	$1.99⅝	$1.67½
Wheat 2, hard c.i.f. bu	1.93⅞	1.23¾
Corn, 2 yellow bu	1.53¼	1.46⅝
Oats 2 white bu	.84⅞	.80¼
Rye 2 Western c.i.f. bu	1.67½	1.70½
Cocoa Accra, lb	*.31½	.45⅛
Coffee 4 Santos lb	*.52½	.37¼
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.16¼	.15¾
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitts.) ton	106.00	94.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	69.00	63.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	41-42	26-27
Lead, spot lb	16½	14½
Copper elec. lb	60-.60¼	44½
Tin (Straits), lb	1.87	1.56
Zinc, E St L basis lb	.15½	.14
Silver N.Y. oz	1.85½	1.75
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	415.0	378.5

* *Nominal* † *Asked.*

NEW YORK FUTURES

April 21, 1970

World sugar: July 3.70-71, Sept. 3.72-73, Oct. 3.73 b, Nov. 3.73 b, March '71 3.75 b, May '71 3.74 b, Sept. 3.80 n.

Wool: May 101.4 b, July 103.2 b, Oct. 104.5 b, Dec. 104.8 b, March '71 104.8 b.

Wool tops: May 148.6 b, July 150.3 b, Dec. 151.8 b, March '71 151.8 b.

Cocoa: May 27.11, July 27.74, Sept. 28.38, Dec. 29.03, March '71 29.41, May '71 29.75, Sept. '71 30.44.

Copper: May 75.85, July 72.55, Sept. 70.80, Oct. 70.20, Dec. 68.75, Jan. '71 68.05, March '71 66.75, May '71 65.65.

Silver: April 185.70, May 186.20, July 189.80, Sept. 193.20, Dec. 198.50, Jan. '71 200.20, March '71 203.70, May '71 207.00, July '71 210.30.

Orange Juice (frozen concentrated): May 39.45 b, July 40.40 b, Sept. 41.30, Nov. 40.30 b, Dec. 38.30, Jan '71 38.40.

COTTON 2

	Open	High	Low	close	Change
May	24.46	24.60	24.35	24.50	+ 3
Jul	25.27	25.40	25.19	25.33	+ 4
Oct	25.45	25.70	25.45	225.63	+ 3
Dec	25.72	25.79	25.63	225.73	+ 1
mar				226.25	+10
May				226.35	+ 5

z-bid.

POTATOES

Maine closed 1 to 5 cents lower. Sales 2.241 contracts.

	High	Low	Close
May	4.35	4.24	4.24
Nov	2.48	2.45	2.47
Mary	2.88	2.86	2.86
Japr	3.08	3.05	3.05

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
May	1.48⅝	1.50¼	1.48⅝	1.49¾	1.48¼
Jul	1.39½	1.40⅛	1.39⅛	1.40	1.39
Sep	1.40⅝	1.41⅞	1.40½	1.41⅝	1.40½
Dec	1.44⅞	1.45⅝	1.44⅞	1.45⅝	1.44¾
Mar	1.48¾	1.48⅞	1.48½	1.48½	1.47⅝
CORN					
May	1.26¼	1.26½	1.26⅛	1.26¼	1.26¼
Jul	1.27⅝	1.27⅞	1.27⅝	1.27⅞	1.27⅝
Sep	1.25⅝	1.25⅝	1.25¼	1.25⅝	1.25
Dec	1.20	1.20½	1.20	1.20¼	1.20
Mar	1.24⅝	1.24⅝	1.24⅝	1.24½	1.24⅛
SOYBEANS					
May	2.63¾	2.66⅛	2.63⅝	2.65¾	2.64
Jul	2.68	2.70⅛	2.67¼	2.70	2.68¼
Aug	2.66½	2.69½	2.66½	2.69	2.66⅝
Sep	2.62⅛	2.64⅝	2.62⅛	2.64⅛	2.61⅞
Nov	2.59	2.61¾	2.58¾	2.61⅜	2.59
Jan	2.63⅝	2.66⅝	2.63⅝	2.66⅛	2.63⅞
Mar	2.67½	2.70⅝	2.67½	2.70⅛	2.67½
SOYBEAN OIL					
May	12.20	12.36	12.00	12.34	12.28
Jul	11.65	11.87	11.55	11.84	11.71
Aug	11.30	11.57	11.30	11.50	11.41
Sep	1.04	11.20	10.99	11.17	11.09
Oct	10.32	10.60	10.32	10.58	a10.46
Dec	9.81	9.98	9.81	9.98	9.90
Jan	9.60	9.85	9.60	9.84	a9.74
Mar	9.52	9.75	9.50	9.75	9.58
SOYBEAN MEAL					
May	76.00	76.90	75.80	76.15	75.40
Jul	75.75	76.70	75.65	76.25	75.00
Aug	74.75	75.80	74.45	74.75	74.00
Sep	73.30	73.50	73.00	73.10	72.75
Oct	70.45	70.60	70.10	70.60	a70.30
Dec	68.90	69.55	68.90	69.50	68.90
Jan	68.95	69.50	68.90	a69.50	69.85
Mar	69.80	70.15	69.80	a70.25	a69.60
SILVER					
Apr	1.87.40	1.87.70	1.86.60	1.86.60	1.87.70
May	—	—	—	1.87.30	1.88.40
Jun	1.89.50	1.89.80	1.88.70	1.89.00	1.90.00
Aug	1.92.90	1.93.10	1.92.10	1.92.20	1.93.20
Oct	1.96.20	1.96.50	1.95.50	1.95.60	1.96.50
Dec	1.99.80	1.99.80	1.98.80	1.99.00	2.00.00
Feb	2.02.70	2.02.70	2.02.20	2.02.20	2.03.20
Apr	2.05.90	2.05.90	2.05.50	2.05.50	2.06.40
Jun	2.09.30	2.09.30	2.08.60	2.0 8.60	2.09.60
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Jun	30.70	30.75	30.45	30.52	30.80
Aug	30.95	30.95	30.60	30.67	31.02
Oct	30.30	30.30	30.15	30.25	30.42
Dec	29.75	29.80	29.70	29.75	a29.87
Feb	29.75	29.75	29.65	29.65	29.85
Apr	—	—	—	a29.90	30.00
Jun	—	—	—	a29.90	n30.00

Sales: June 1,615; Aug 893; Oct 312; Dec 68; Feb 11; April 0; June'71, 0.

LIVE HOGS					
Jun	27.60	27.62	27.52	27.55	27.75
Jul	27.27	27.40	27.25	27.40	27.40
Aug	25.77	26.00	25.75	25.90	25.92
Oct	23.27	23.40	23.27	b23.37	23.30
Dec	23.00	23.00	22.90	22.97	23.10

Sales: June 106; July 82; Aug 53; Oct 4; Dec 13.

SHELL EGGS					
Apr	35.50	36.75	35.25	36.75	b35.05
May	33.10	33.25	32.80	33.15	33.15
Jun	33.20	33.20	33.00	33.15	33.20
Jul	—	—	—	n34.00	n34.00
Sep	33.90	34.10	33.70	34.10	33.80
Oct	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	32.85
Nov	—	—	—	n35.00	b35.10
Dec	35.00	35.00	34.55	b34.75	b35.25
Jan	—	—	—	n34.45	b34.45

Sales: April 1,227; May 513; June 98; July0; Sep 289; Oct 13; Nov 0; Dec 17; Jan 0.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
May	43.25	43.42	43.10	43.37	43.37
Jul	42.90	43.12	42.82	43.05	43.00
Aug	40.50	b40.67	40.45	40.60	b40.45
Feb	35.10	35.15	a34.97	35.05	35.10
Mar	—	—	—	a35.00	35.10

Sales: May 1,939; July 1,250; Aug 451; Feb 30; March 0.

Open Interest: May 7,026; July 6,847; Aug 4,094; Feb 634; March 145.

b—Bid; a—Offered; n—Nominal.

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked	Prev Bid
Bank of Am. S.F.	60¼	60¾	60¼
Fiduciary Tr.	76	84	78
First Nat. Boston	67½	68½	67½
U.S. Trust Co	62	63	62

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅞	1⅝	Beverly Ent		123	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
27½	19¼	Bickfords		z100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Big Apple		12	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	18⅛	Big Bear A	1,	2	19	19	19	19	— ½
7⅞	4⅛	Bishop Ind		34	4½	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	3	Bloomf Bldg		12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	4	Bluebird Inc		41	6⅛	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Bluebird wt		26	2½	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	Boback .70f		3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	Bottany Ind		15	6⅞	7	6⅝	6⅝	
7	5⅝	Bowmar Inst		3	5½	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
26⅞	20	Bowne Co .16		5	23⅛	23⅛	23	23	— ½
26½	15¼	Bow Vall .10		33	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
18⅞	11⅛	Bradford .60a		4	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
9⅛	8½	Branch In .50		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
36¼	22¼	Brandywin 1		9	26¼	26¼	25½	25½	— ½
11	6	BranAirw wt		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	7½	BrnfAirA .25f		26	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16½	12	BrasCanLt 1a		116	13⅝	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	
24⅛	14½	Braun En .32		39	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
15½	9⅛	Breeze		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13	12	BrAmTb .24		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	Brody St .04p		10	4½	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	10	BrkPrk .20a		4	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
26⅞	20	BrwnFB .40b		6	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
9¼	5⅛	BTB Corp		103	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	BTU Eng .28		49	12⅝	12⅝	11⅝	12½	
7⅝	5	Buehler Cp		2	5	5	5	5	
15⅝	8¼	Buellind .10d		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	13⅞	Bundy Corp 1		12	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅜
46½	27½	Burns W1 .60		51	30⅝	33¼	30⅝	33	+2¾
4⅝	3⅞	Burr JP .05g		5	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
16½	9⅞	Butly Av .20b		57	11½	11½	11	11½	— ¼
21⅛	12⅛	Buttes Gs Oil		69	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
11	9	Byers .30a		2	9	9	9	9	
		C							
23⅞	8⅛	Cablecom Gn		15	9	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	15	Caldor .94f		17	17⅝	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	18¾	Calcomp		180	22⅞	22¾	20⅝	20¾	—1⅝
14¼	9	13-16 Campbl Chib		66	12½	12½	12	12½	— ⅛
13¼	8¾	CampbM .20		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	CdnExp GAO		109	4 3-16	4 3-16	4	4	—3-16
12⅝	6	Cdn Gridoil		10	6½	6½	6⅝	6⅝	
17	6 5-16	Cdn Homestd		107	7	7 3-16	7	7	+ ⅛
1-16	12¼	CdnHydro .20		10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
31	23¼	CdnInt P 1.80		2	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
16	11	Cdn Javelin		155	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
5¼	4	Cdn Marconi		19	4	4⅛	4	4	
37½	26½	Cdn Sup Oil		24	26¼	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	5¾	Cancve:1 .30f		13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
6½	4½	Canoga Ind		11	4½	4½

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
1½	4⅝	Sherwod Med	49	44½	46⅝	44½	46⅝	+2
3⅞	2½	Siboney Corp	35	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
6¼	10⅞	Sierra P Ind	9	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
6¼	11⅞	Sierracin Cp	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	
1¼	7¼	Silco Ind .16e	9	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
3⅝	7	Sigmains .50t	15	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
8½	6¾	Signet Cp .60	6	6½	6½	6¼	6½	— ¼
0¼	5⅛	Silicon Tran	21	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
1¾	8⅛	Simkins .50	2	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
27⅞	10⅞	Simplexl .25b	28	10¼	11	10¼	11	+ ⅞
3⅞	27	Simplex Wire	7	27⅛	27¼	27	27¼	— ⅛
37¼	25½	SincVenOil 2	z100	25	25	24½	24½	—1
15⅝	9½	Sitkin SmRfg	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
29½	21¾	SkaggDrg .40	17	21½	22¼	21¼	22¼	+ ¾
9⅛	7⅞	Sky City Strs	11	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½	+ ¼
24½	13	SlickCorp .32	132	14⅛	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
48	28	Slick pfA 1.75	30	31¾	31¾	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	25	Solitron .22	57	29	29	27⅛	27¼	—1½
34⅞	20¼	Sonder Brdct	7	21¾	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	—1⅛
24	8	Soundesign	17	9¼	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
28	25⅛	SC Org pf1.40	z100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+⅜
23	18⅛	SC 5.80pf 1.45	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
23½	19⅝	SC 5.20pf 1.30	7	22⅛	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	15⅛	SC 4.78pf 1.19	4	16	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
15⅛	13⅝	SC 4.32pf 1.08	1	14½	14½	14½	14½	
47	30	SouRoy 1.20b	31	32¼	32½	32	32¼	
24	18⅞	Sw For Ind	31	19⅝	20⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅝
17	12½	Specity Rest.	8	12⅞	13⅛	12¾	13	— ⅛
8¾	6	Spector Ind	4	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
15¼	9⅝	Spectro .36	9	10⅜	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
12¾	9⅜	SpeedOP .21t	3	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅜
20¼	13⅛	Spencer Shoe	22	13	13	12⅛	12½	— ⅝
15¼	8⅜	SSP Ind .12e	3	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
20⅝	16½	Std Allian .60	5	16¼	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅞
11⅞	8	Std Containr	9	7⅞	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
12⅞	9⅝	Std Dred .20g	2	9⅝	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
20⅞	18⅝	StDred pf1.60	z100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
8½	4½	StdMetal .29f	23	5¼	5⅜	5	5	
24¼	18½	StdMot A .75	16	18¼	18⅜	18½	18½	
11¼	7⅛	Std Pac Corp	11	8¾	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	23½	Std Prod 1.20	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
14	11	Std Thomson	10	11	11½	11	11½	+ ¼
7⅛	4¾	Stanley Avia	4	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Stanrock Ur	43	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞	—1-16
5¾	3	Stanwick Cp	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
18½	15¼	StapMach .80	5	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	— ½
8½	6½	Stardust .24e	6	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
31¼	18½	Statham Inst	49	18¾	19½	17½	17½	—1
15	12⅛	Steelmet Inc	11	13	13	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
13	8¼	SteinHal .25b	18	8½	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
8⅞	3¾	Stellar Ind	3	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
25¼	16¼	Stepan Ch .48	6	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	
11	5¾	Sterl Electrn	32	5⅞	6⅛	5¾	5¾	
6⅞	4½	SterPrec .25f	16	4⅝	4¾	4½	4⅝	
19⅝	11⅜	Stern Met .25	6	12⅛	12⅛	11¾	12	
30½	26¾	Sternco A	15	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
30⅝	28⅝	Stop Shop .90	43	30½	30⅝	30	30	— ⅛
44	33⅝	STP Cp .40a	285	37⅛	37⅜	36	36⅝	—1⅛
9¾	6⅛	Struthr Wells	19	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
29¼	15⅛	Stylon Corp	48	17	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Summit Org	28	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
30⅛	21¾	Sun Elec .40	72	22	22¾	22	22	+ ¼
8⅝	5⅛	Sunair Electr	1	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅝	Sup Surg Mf	10	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅜
40⅝	18½	Superscope	24	19⅝	19⅞	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅜	Susquehana	27	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	
15	12	Susqueh pf 1	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
18⅜	15⅛	Sufro M .64e	16	16⅜	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	
9⅝	7¼	Synalloy .38t	5	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
69¼	31½	Syntex .40b	303	32½	32¾	32	32½	+ ¼
49⅛	26	Systems Eng	197	31	31¾	30	30	— ½
		T						
5⅞	4	Tamar Elect	42	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
16½	14¼	TastyBk .88a	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
26¼	13¾	Tech Aerofm	13	14⅞	15¾	14⅞	15½	+ ¾
27¼	15⅞	Technic Oper	26	17	17½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
6¾	4½	Technic Tape	58	4⅝	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
22	14	Technico .40b	26	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
14⅛	8	Technitrol	17	8¾	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
16⅝	9¾	Teleflex .40	8	10	10	9¾	9¾	
133½	67½	Teleprmt	166	72	73	69½	70⅞	+ ⅛
20¾	7½	Tenna Corp	57	7⅛	7⅞	7	7	— ½
7½	5½	Tenneco wt	10	6	6⅛	6	6	
8⅞	4⅜	Tensor Cp	6	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
9¾	5¼	Ter Hud .42t	16	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
39¼	26½	Tesoro Pet	14	27	27	26¾	27	
8⅝	5½	Texstar	5	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
18	13¾	Textron wt	6	16½	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ½
8⅛	5	TFI Co Inc	8	5¼	5¼	5	5	— ¼
13	11	ThorMkt .30e	1	11	11	11	11	
17⅞	14⅛	ThriftmtA .60	3	14¾	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
3¼	1⅞	TMA Co	3	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
37½	20⅛	Tokheim .60	72	32	32½	30¾	31	— ¼
61	55	Tol Ed pf4.25	z100	57	57½	57	57½	+ ¾
29	16⅛	Tonka Cp .40	9	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+1
23¾	12	Tool Resrch	42	14⅞	14⅞	14	14	— ⅝
31⅛	25¼	Torin Cp .40b	1	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ¼
14⅛	7¼	TownCtry .20	24	8⅞	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	+ ½
6¼	3	Trans Carib	29	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅜
23⅝	12⅝	TransLux .60	38	14⅛	14⅞	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	Transar .02g	18	6¼	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
15¼	10	Transogrm	25	12½	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
14½	9	TWA wt	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
17⅜	7⅛	TrStMot .38f	14	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
24⅝	16	TrangP .15g	3	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	2 7-16	Tubos Mex	8	3⅛	3⅛	3	3 1-16	+1-16
23⅞	10½	Tyco Labs	31	12⅛	12¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
		U-V						
10¼	4⅞	Udico Corp	3	5¾	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
9⅞	5	UIP Corp	57	5	5	3⅝	4⅛	— ⅞
14¾	6⅝	Unexcelled	76	7¼	7⅜	7	7	— ⅝
12⅛	10	Un Fint 1f	3	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16¼	12⅝	UnStOm .20e	14	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ¾
14	10⅛	UnAircPd .50	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
4¾	3⅜	Unt Asb .07g	32	3 15-16	4	3 13-16	3⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	4½	Unt Bd Cart	7	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	
15⅞	9¾	UnDollrSt .50	2	10	10	10	10	
4⅞	2⅝	Unt Foods	12	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
8	5	Un Natl Inv	22	5⅛	5¼	5	5	
3½	2¼	UnNatInv wt	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	7½	UNtlInv pf.70	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
14⅞	9⅝	Un.PDye .20e	2	10	10	10	10	
17	10½	Un Retn .15	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
8⅝	7⅝	US Ceramc	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
36	25	US Filter	5	27½	27¾	27½	27½	+ ¼
35¼	24½	USHome Dev	33	26½	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
19	13¼	US Leas .28	5	15⅝	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
34	22¾	US Nat Rsrs	50	24⅞	24½	23	23¼	— ⅝
12⅝	6½	USRadm .20t	13	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅜
21¼	18⅛	US Rltln 1.40	14	18¾	19	18½	18½	
13¾	9¼	US Reducin	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅛	7⅛	USRubR .25e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅞	7¼	US Smelt wt	6	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
18⅝	9⅛	Unitrode Cp	24	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ½
4⅝	3⅛	Unv Cigar	4	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
12	5⅝	Un Cont .16t	13	6	6	6	6	— ⅜
20	14¼	Unv Mar .40	26	18¼	18½	17½	17½	— ⅞
20½	7⅞	URS Systems	64	8⅛	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
13⅝	12	UtahIdSu .80	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19⅝	15¼	Valles Stk H	8	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
10	4⅝	Valley Met	10	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Valspar .15e	7	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ¼
5½	4	Vanguard Int	26	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
14½	7⅜	Varo Inc	18	7½	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
37½	26¼	Veeco Instru	50	30½	30½	28¾	28¾	—1¾
19⅝	14⅞	Vence Ind	4	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	— ½
24⅝	10½	Verntron	26	10⅝	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
11⅛	7⅞	Vesely Co	1	8	8	8	8	
21¾	14⅝	Vetco Ofshre	6	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅜
10¼	6⅝	VctLeN .20b	36	7	7	6½	6⅝	— ¼
54½	44¼	VicLceN pf 3	2	44¼	44¼	44	44	— ¼
25⅝	12½	Viewlex	21	14¼	14½	13½	13⅝	— ½
27½	9½	Vikoa Inc	26	10⅝	10¾	10	10	— ⅜
10⅝	3⅛	Vsual Electr	29	4⅝	4⅝	4	4	— ⅜
5¾	4⅝	Vocaine .25	3	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
15¼	10	VolMerch .20	4	10¼	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
20⅛	7¼	VTR Inc	22	10⅛	10¼	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅜	Vulc Corp .20	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
7½	5¾	Vulc Inc .30	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
		W-X-Y-Z						
30⅛	15	Wabash .20	367	17¼	17¼	14	14	—2¾
24	20¼	Wackenhut	1	20	20	20	20	— ¼
9¼	6⅛	WadelEq .50f	16	6⅛	6¼	6	6	— ¼
13⅞	8⅛	Waltham Ind	5	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	
51¾	31½	Wang Labs	323	34	34	28¾	29⅛	—5⅝
8⅞	3¼	Ward Fds wt	16	3½	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ⅜
11¼	9	Wards Co .40	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
6⅝	4⅞	Watsco .16	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
30⅞	24⅛	Wel McL .50	9	29¼	29⅜	29¼	29¼	
7¼	5½	WeldTub Am	11	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
11⅞	8¼	WellcoE .10d	8	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3½	Wentworth	4	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
20⅞	18¼	West Ch .90	2	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	—⅛
17	6⅛	Westates Pet	123	6⅞	7	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅜	5⅛	Westby Fash	14	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
5¾	3	Westec Corp	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
18⅛	14	WstnFin .10g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
37½	20⅛	WnIntHot .20	13	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21¾	— ⅝
10⅜	7⅝	Wn Nuclear	5	8⅛	8⅜	8¼	8¼	—¼
11½	4¾	Westrn Orbis	12	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
52⅝	44¾	West Un Intl	12	46	46	45¾	45¾	— ¼
48⅛	29⅛	Wheelab .60a	25	30¾	31	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
9⅞	8¾	Whppany .60	3	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅞	Whitakr .50	7	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Whte Eagle	18	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	4⅝	Whitehall El	11	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
7⅝	3¼	Whittaker wt	12	3⅞	3⅞	3¼	3½	
6¼	3¾	Wchta Ind	12	4	4½	4	4¼	+ ⅜
18¾	8⅛	Willcox Gbb	39	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
42⅛	31¾	Wmhouse	11	31⅜	31⅞	30	30	—1¾
8⅛	5¾	Wilshre .32t	53	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
22⅞	14⅛	WlsonCo 1.35	1	15	15	15	15	— ¼
5⅞	3⅝	Wilson Co wt	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	
9	6¼	Wilson Bros	11	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
10½	8¼	Wilson Ph .50	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
16¾	9⅞	WilsonSpt .60	27	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
5⅞	3½	WilsonSpt wt	33	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
12⅛	9	Winkelmn .40	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
13⅛	8½	Wolv Indust	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
19⅞	12½	WoodInd .15d	13	17	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅝
2 3-16	1 9-16	Wool Ltd .06e	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
19	13¾	Work Wr .60	5	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
10¾	7¼	Wrather Cp	4	7½	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
2¼	1 11-16	Wrght Harg	52	1 11-16	1⅞	1 11-16	1 11-16	
7½	5	Wyand Ind	2	6	6	6	6	
9½	5⅝	Wyle Labs	19	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
9⅞	8⅛	Wyomiss .06e	4	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
10	6	Zero Mfg .10	11	6½	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
32¾	16¼	ZimrHom .24	15	17⅜	17¾	17	17	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Zion Foods	2	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on April 21, 1970

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
	INDUSTRIALS				
2570	Abitibi	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
310	Acklands	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
2300	Agra-V Oil	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
323	Albta	42	41¼	41¼	
65	Argus	16¾	16	16¾	
250	Argus pf C	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
3953	Atl Sug	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
1524	Bk Nova S	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ¼
5475	Bell Tel	42½	42¼	42⅜	— ⅛
1200	B C Forest	32.75	32.75	32.75	
1080	Block Bros	5.25	4.75	4.75	—.50
550	Burns	26¼	26	26⅛	— ⅝
125	Calg Pow	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
100	Can Malt	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
105	Can Pack	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
1355	Can Perm Mtg	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
1000	Cdn C Wrt	.87	.86	.86	+.05
8030	Cdn Im Bk	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ¼
11967	Cdn Ind Gas	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
550	Cdn Wstgh	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
10450	Capital Div	1.80	1.70	1.80	+.10
2435	Chemcell	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
250	Colum Cel	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
4540	Consum Gas	15½	15⅛	15½	
1700	Crush Int	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ⅝
1475	Cygnus A	3.75	3.75	3.75	
500	Cygnus B	4.10	4.00	4.00	—.20
1390	Dom Fdrs	27¾	27½	27¾	— ½
425	Dom Stores	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
926	duPont Can	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
450	Emco	16¼	16	16	— ¼
314	Falcon	169	167	167	—2
4350	Fam Play	11	10⅝	10⅝	
270	Fed Grain	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
340	Fraser	31	30⅝	31	— ⅛
75	Gen Dist Can	8	8	8	
590	Gt L Pap	24¼	24¼	24¼	
2105	Gt W Life	107½	106½	107	
466	Greyhd Can	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
4950	Guar Trust	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
2860	Gulf Can	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	— ⅛
100	Hawk Sid	2.15	2.15	2.15	—.05
1466	HB Oil G	45	44½	44½	— ⅛
995	Hur&Erie	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
5380	Indusmin	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
2165	Ind Accept	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
50	Inland Gas	9⅞	9½	9⅞	
5615	Int P Line	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
700	Inv Grp A	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
1356	Jockey Cl	4.50	4.50	4.50	
185	Kaiser Resour	21½	21	21	— ½
2746	Labatt J	25¾	25½	25½	— ¼
1400	Lk Ont Cem	2.55	2.55	2.55	
245	L Secord	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
950	Loblaw A	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
1100	Loblaw B	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
410	Loeb	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5408	MacM Bl	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
300	Maple Mill	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
2790	Moore	36¼	36	36⅛	
2618	Norand	34⅝	34	34	— ¼
2063	Nor Cti G	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
735	OSF Ind	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
1970	Oshawa A	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
150	Pembina	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
300	Petrofina	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
75	Rothmans	17	17	17	
4150	Scotts Rest	8¼	8	8¼	
850	Seaway Mult	12½	10¼	10⅛	—2⅜
11894	Shell Can A	27⅛	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅜
2016	Simpsn Ltd	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
304	SimpSrs A	25½	25⅛	25½	
520	Slater Stl	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
6450	Steel Can	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ¼
258	Super Pat	37¼	37	37	
300	Teledyn Can	9	8½	8½	— ½
810	Texaco Can	23⅜	23¼	23¼	
4115	Tor Dm Bk	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
1630	Trad Group	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
1291	Trans Can	28½	27¾	27⅞	
1450	Trans Mt	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
1076	Un CarbCan	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
3960	Un Gas Can	14⅛	14	14	
410	Un O Can	42⅛	42¼	42¼	
1230	Versatile	3.40	3.25	3.40	
100	Walnoco	3.80	3.80	3.80	—.15
100	Weldwood	19	19	19	
300	Weston Intl	8	8	8	
240	Weston A	22½	22½	22½	
1010	White Pass	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
	MINES				
1000	A Rouyn	.88	.86	.86	—.02
1390	Beth Cop	18.75	18.50	18.50	
400	Bralor	2.80	2.75	2.80	+.05
2575	Brun MS	6.75	6.65	6.75	+.05
4000	Camflo	3.30	3.20	3.20	—.10
4400	Can Tung	2.02	1.95	2.02	+.09
1415	Cassiar	20.00	19.75	19.75	—.25
7500	Chmalloy	1.88	1.80	1.88	—.02
1200	C Morris	2.70	2.70	2.70	
3520	Conwst	12.75	12.50	12.62	—.12
5408	Copperf	1.39	1.35	1.37	—.02
1035	Crgmt	12.75	12.50	12.50	—.25
7550	Denis	39.25	38.75	38.75	—.25
2300	Dickens	2.20	2.20	2.20	—.05
1208	Disc Mns	1.45	1.40	1.45	
1700	East Sull	6.65	6.60	6.65	+.10
50	Endako	13.75	13.75	13.75	
1500	Gortdm	4.40	4.40	4.40	—.10
920	Granisle	15.25	15.00	15.12	+.37
1600	Gunnar	1.25	1.23	1.23	+.03
200	High Bel	4.10	4.05	4.05	
1690	Hotling	32.25	31.50	32.00	—.50
925	Intl Hall	4.50	4.40	4.40	—.20
3526	Int Mogul	13.12	12.75	12.87	+.12
4800	Km Kotla	2.95	2.90	2.91	+.01
2535	Kerr Ad	12.87	12.50	12.87	+.25
310	Labrad	31.50	31.50	31.50	
4760	L Dufit	17.87	17.62	17.62	—.25
20	La Luz	11.00	10.87	11.00	
600	Leitch	2.15	2.10	2.15	+.04
362	LL Lac	2.40	2.30	2.30	—.05
1240	Macassa	1.40	1.40	1.40	
2625	Madsen	1.24	1.22	1.23	—.07
1625	Mattag	27.50	27.12	27.12	—.62
210	Newcon	7.05	7.05	7.05	—.15
1600	New Imp	2.79	2.75	2.75	
4040	Opem	14.75	14.37	14.37	—.25
200	Orchan	3.85	3.85	3.85	—.10
200	Pamour	2.30	2.30	2.30	
1163	Patino	47.00	46.50	46.75	—.25
7116	Pine Pt	36.75	36.37	36.75	+.50
425	Placer	43.50	43.00	43.00	—.25
1700	Rayrock	1.74	1.70	1.70	—.01
15552	Sherritt	20.50	20.00	20.25	+.25
2210	Steep R	4.00	3.85	3.85	—.05
6035	Sullivan	7.45	7.00	7.45	+.40
2900	Teck A	7.10	7.00	7.10	
600	Tribag	1.12	1.11	1.12	+.01
1300	Un Keno	6.50	6.50	6.50	—.10
1405	Upp Can	1.94	1.86	1.86	—.09
5250	W Mines	4.70	4.50	4.50	—.15
31756	Willroy	1.11	1.10	1.10	
1400	Yk Bear	5.40	5.25	5.30	
	Oils & Gas				
1370	Cen Del	11.12	10.87	10.87	—.12
200	Clark C	1.82	1.82	1.82	+.02
5200	Dynam	1.79	1.70	1.70	
20	Gt Plain	26.00	26.00	26.00	
2300	Nat Petro	2.40	2.25	2.30	
3870	Num OG	7.45	6.80	7.00	—.40
11600	Permo	1.03	1.00	1.03	+.02
3900	Petrol	1.15	1.11	1.14	—.01
4300	Place G	1.55	1.52	1.55	
550	Ranger	6.85	6.80	6.80	
4590	Spooner	2.52	2.50	2.51	—.09
6564	Triad	3.70	3.55	3.60	—.05
9121	W Decal	4.85	4.55	4.70	—.10

Total sales 1,932,000 shares.

Montreal Stocks

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1030	Algoma	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
5771	Bank Mont	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
2626	Brinco	4.25	3.90	4.25	+.05
55	Can Cement	33½	33½	33½	+1¼
1125	CAE Ind	4.55	4.55	4.55	—.05
136	Cdn Indust	11	11	11	
175	Cdn Int Pow	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅜
18605	Con Bath	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅜
265	Dom Text	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
865	Imp Tob	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
50600	Jam P Svc	.50	.50	.50	
1800	Laur Fin	4.50	4.50	4.50	—.05
300	Mtl Trust	12.50	12.50	12.50	+.25
430	Phoenix CO	8.10	8.10	8.10	—.15
7420	Power Cp	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
4803	Price Co	12¾	12	12¼	+ ¼
2983	Royal Bank	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ¼
2149	Royal Trst	29⅝	29½	29½	
190	Steinberg A	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
1010	Velcro Ind	25½	25⅛	25½	— ½
4600	Zellers	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅜

Total sales 831,180 shares.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on April 21, 1970

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are th prics at which these securities could hav been sold (bid) or bought (asked) Tusday.

	Bid	Ask
Abrdn	1.93	2.11
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	7.01	7.68
Incom	3.74	4.10
Insur	7.42	8.13
Advisrs	4.97	5.43
Affiliatd	6.71	7.26
Afutre	7.31	7.31
All Am F	.70	.77
Allstate	9.47	9.47
Alpha Fd	unavail	
Amcap	5.50	6.01
Am Bus	3.05	3.30
Am Dvln	9.44	10.31
AEx spl	8.22	
Am Grth	5.47	5.98
Am Inv	5.52	5.52
Am Mut	8.06	8.81
AmN Gth	2.68	2.93
Am Pac	6.79	7.42
Anchor Group:		
Capit	7.66	8.39
Grwth	10.39	11.39
Incme	7.60	8.33
Fd Inv	8.26	9.05
Apollo Fd	7.25	7.95
Associa	1.22	1.33
Astron	4.81	5.26
Axe Houghton:		
Fund A	5.23	5.68
Fund B	7.20	7.83
Stock	5.81	6.35
Sci Cp	4.48	4.87
Babson	8.37	8.37
Beacon	12.42	12.42
Berg Knt	8.55	8.55
Blair Fd	8.05	8.80
Bondstk	5.79	6.33
Boston St	7.23	7.90
Bost Fdn	10.02	10.96
Boston	7.56	8.26
Broad St	12.38	12.38
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	12.97	14.20
Candn	18.39	19.88
Divid	3.39	3.72
NatW S	9.65	10.43
NY Vnt	15.34	16.89
BusM Fd	7.42	8.13
CG Fd	8.25	8.92
Capamr	7.44	8.15
Capit Inv	3.30	3.62
Capit Shr	6.37	6.99
Cent Shr	10.84	11.85
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.67	11.66
Com St	1.51	1.65
Grwth	4.92	5.38
Incom	6.99	7.64
Specl	2.13	2.33
Chase Gr Bos:		
Capit	6.55	7.16
Fund	8.83	9.65
Frnt	73.15	76.40
Shrhd	9.92	10.84
Specl	7.78	8.50
Chemcl	16.42	17.95
Colonial:		
Equity	3.78	4.13
Fund	10.11	11.05
Grwth	unavail	
Incom	9.25	
Vent	5.02	5.49
Col Grth	11.45	11.45
Commc	8.48	9.27
ComS Bd	4.52	4.91
Commonwlth Fds:		
Cap Fd	7.90	8.63
Incom	8.65	9.45
Invest	8.20	8.96
Stock	8.07	8.82
Cwlth AB	1.30	1.41
Cwlth CD	1.55	1.68
Comp As	11.28	12.36
Compet	6.57	7.20
Comp Bd	8.32	9.05
Comp Fd	8.80	9.57
Comstk	4.28	4.68
Concord	11.94	11.94
Consol In	10.50	11.25
Consu In	3.60	3.93
Contl Ml	7.84	7.84
Cont Gth	8.06	8.16
Corp Ld	14.15	15.56
Cnty Cap	11.14	12.05
Crn WDiv	5.83	6.37
Crn WDal	7.74	8.46
deVgh M	57.94	57.94
Delaware Group:		
Decat	10.85	11.86
Delwr	11.55	12.62
Delta	7.10	7.76
Downt F	4.69	5.14
Drexel	13.27	13.27
Dryf Fd	11.01	12.07
Dreyf Lv	11.55	12.66
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.37	10.26
Grwth	11.26	12.31
Incom	5.73	6.26
Specl	8.23	8.99
Stock	12.64	13.81
Eberst	12.36	13.51
Egret	11.40	12.39
Emrg Sc	5.98	6.54
Energy	11.85	11.85
Entprse	6.42	
Equity	8.31	9.08
Equt Gth	16.55	18.14
Essex	13.91	
Everst In	11.85	12.95
Fairfd	9.38	10.25
Farm Bu	9.49	9.49
Fed Grth	12.05	13.17
Fid Cap	10.64	11.63
Fid Fund	14.44	15.78
Fid Trnd	21.31	23.29
Financial Prog:		
Dynm	5.26	5.76
Indust	3.82	4.18
Incom	5.79	6.34
Vent	6.32	6.91
FstF Va	9.41	10.50
Fstin Dis	7.08	7.76
Fst InGth	7.82	8.57
Fst InStk	7.94	8.70
Fs tMulti	8.28	8.41
Fst Nat	6.63	7.25
Fst Siera	40.56	44.47
Flet Cap	6.10	
Flet Fnd	5.40	
Fla Gth	5.61	6.14
Fnd Gth	4.78	5.23
Foundrs	7.65	8.36
Foursq	8.87	9.69
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	8.27	9.00
Grwth	5.92	6.49
Util	6.27	6.87
Incom	2.06	2.22
Freedm	7.32	8.02
Fd frMut	9.24	9.24
Fund Am	8.33	9.13
Gen Sec	unavail	
Gibraltr	10.07	10.07
Group Sec:		
Apex F	6.99	7.64
Bal Fd	8.41	9.20
Com St	11.86	12.97
GrthFd A	6.68	7.30
Grth Ind	18.97	18.97
Gryphn	13.03	14.24
Guardn	23.01	23.01
Hamilton:		
HFl	4.05	4.42
Gth	7.18	7.84
Hanovr	1.11	1.21
Harbor	8.08	8.83
Hartwll	10.68	10.68
H&C Lev	9.26	9.26
Hdb Gor	7.36	7.36
Hedge	10.16	11.13
Herltg	2.23	2.44
H Mann	14.20	14.79
Hubsmn	4.92	5.38
ICM Finl	7.10	7.77
ISI Gth	4.37	4.78
ISI Inc	4.30	4.70
Impact F	7.51	8.21
Imp Cap	8.63	9.43
Imp Gth	6.51	7.08
Inc FdB	6.56	7.19
Indepnd	6.90	7.56
Ind Trnd	11.66	12.74
Indstry	unavail	
INTGN	8.84	9.56
Inv CoA	11.75	12.84
Inv Guld	8.89	8.89
Inv Indic	7.68	7.68
Inves Bos	11.26	12.31
Investors Group:		
IDS ndi	4.05	4.40
Mut	9.19	9.99
Prog	4.01	4.36
Stock	17.32	18.83
Select	8.81	9.48
Var Py	6.85	7.44
Inv Resh	4.32	4.72
Istel	17.19	17.72
Ivy	6.97	6.97
J Hncock	6.92	7.52
Johnstn	19.08	19.08
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	8.26	9.06
Cus B1	18.54	19.35
Cus B2	19.25	21.00
Cus B4	8.65	9.44
Cus K1	7.47	8.16
Cus K2	4.53	4.95
Cus S1	16.87	18.41
Cus S2	9.29	10.14
Cus S3	6.85	7.48
Cus S4	4.22	4.61
Polar	3.48	3.81
Knickb	6.55	7.18
Knick Gt	8.43	9.23
Lex Grth	8.45	9.23
Lex Rsch	13.79	15.07
Liberty	5.46	5.97
Life Stk	5.22	5.70
Life Inv	7.18	7.84
Linc Nat	9.20	10.05
Ling	3.51	3.84
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	34.97	34.97
Capit	9.72	9.72
Mut	12.99	12.99
Magna In	8.03	8.78
Manhtn	5.61	6.13
Mass Fd	9.76	10.70
Mass Gth	10.89	11.90
Mass Tr	13.81	15.09
Mates	4.15	4.15
Mathers	10.65	10.65
Marld Fd	11.96	13.07
MidA Mu	5.34	5.84
Moody Cp	11.91	13.09
Moody's	12.22	13.36
MIF Fd	8.06	8.71
MIF Gth	5.03	5.44
Mu OmG	4.61	5.01
Mu Omin	9.33	10.14
Mut Shrs	14.22	14.22
Mut Trst	2.09	2.09
NEA Mut	9.58	9.78
Nat Ind	8.93	8.93
Nat Invst	7.08	7.65
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.88	10.80
Bond	5.12	5.60
Divid	3.94	4.31
Grwth	8.13	8.89
Pf Stk	6.40	6.99
Incom	4.92	5.38
Stock	7.40	8.09
Nel Grth	8.52	9.26
Neuwth	19.42	19.42
New Wld	11.73	12.82
Newton	13.44	14.58
Nich Strg	10.43	10.43
Noreast	14.85	14.85
Ocngph	6.42	6.42
Omega	6.35	6.47
100 Fd	13.38	14.62
101 Fd	9.01	9.85
One WmS	13.77	13.77
O'Neil	11.88	11.88
Oppenh	6.72	7.34
Opp AIM	8.62	9.42
OTC Sec	10.40	11.31
Pace Fnd	8.37	9.15
Paul Rev	6.70	7.32
Penn Sq	7.53	7.53
Pa Mut	5.36	5.36
Phila	13.00	14.25
Pilgrim	8.38	9.16
Pilot	6.84	7.48
Pine St	10.30	10.30
Pion Ent	6.27	6.85
Pion Fnd	11.01	12.03
Plan Inv	9.82	10.37
Price Funds:		
Grwth	22.40	22.40
N Era	9.16	9.16
N Hor	22.60	22.60
Pro Fund	9.02	9.02
Provdnt	4.28	4.68
Puritan	9.37	10.24
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	7.59	8.30
Georg	12.87	4.07
Grth	9.32	10.19
Incom	7.42	8.11
Invest	6.52	7.13
Vista	7.98	8.72
Voyag	6.77	7.40
Rep Tech	4.01	4.39
Revere	10.10	11.04
Rinfret	13.12	13.75
Rosenth	5.96	6.51
Salem Fd	5.06	5.53
Schustr	13.91	15.22
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	13.59	13.84
Spcl	30.95	30.95
Bal	14.16	14.16
Com St	9.42	9.42
Security Funds:		
Equity	2.93	3.20
Invest	7.15	7.81
Ultra	6.46	7.06
Selec Am	8.92	9.66
Sel SpecS	13.54	14.80
Sham Fd	10.15	10.15
Sh Dean	16.22	16.22
Side	9.22	10.10
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.29	9.06
Invest	9.98	10.91
Trust	8.32	9.09
Smith B	8.61	8.61
Swn Inv	7.97	8.62
SwInv Gt	6.24	6.75
Sover Inv	12.88	14.10
Spectra	7.09	7.75
StFrm Gt	7.48	7.48
State St	42.00	43.00
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	8.47	9.28
Fiduc	6.11	6.70
Scien	3.43	3.76
Stein Roe Fds:		
Bal	17.44	17.44
Cap Op	8.20	8.20
Stock	12.32	12.32
Sup InGt	6.38	6.99
SupInSt	8.87	9.72
Syncr Gt	8.58	9.38
TMR Ap	13.62	14.89
Teachrs	8.39	8.74
Technci	5.26	5.75
Technol	6.73	7.34
Temp Gt	25.47	27.84
Towr MR	4.84	5.29
Tran Cap	6.83	7.42
Trav Eq	8.93	9.76
Tudor Fd	13.51	14.77
TwnC Gt	3.00	3.28
TwnC Inc	3.98	4.35
Unif Mut	9.08	9.92
Unitd	8.55	9.34
Un Capitl	8.33	9.10
United Funds:		
Accm	6.31	6.92
Incom	12.17	13.34
Scien	6.76	7.41
Vang	7.79	8.54
UFd Can	8.23	8.99
Value Line Fd:		
Val Lin	6.30	6.90
Incom	4.63	5.07
Spl Sit	5.32	5.83
VnceS spl	6.68	7.30
Vandrbt	6.37	6.96
Vangd	3.89	4.25
Var IndP	4.55	4.95
Viking	5.99	6.51
WallSt In	10.40	11.37
Wash Mu	11.78	12.87
Wellingtn Group:		
Expir	20.69	22.01
Ivest	13.75	15.03
Morg	8.81	9.63
Techv	7.34	
Trust	9.15	10.55
Welltn	10.69	11.68
Windr	9.01	9.85
West Ind	5.66	6.19
Whitehll	12.32	13.50
Wincp Fd	5.87	6.52
Winfield	4.28	4.68
Wisc Fd	6.28	6.87
Worth	2.45	2.67

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

PEANUTS

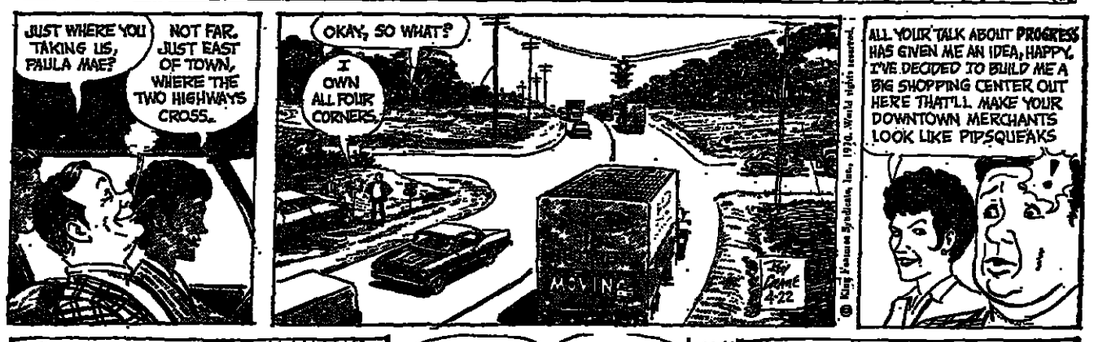
B.C.

L'IL ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

North chose to open one club instead of the normal one notrump. South also chose a slightly unusual route, responding one heart and concealing his long diamond suit.

The bidding continued as shown in the diagram, with South jumping to two no-trump over the one-spade rebid. It is hard to say whether this jump was intended to be forcing: there are two schools of thought on this point, and the South hand would qualify in either style.

South's bidding achieved the intended result when West led the diamond six, giving South a trick. With the heart and club suits both breaking favorably, the declarer was headed for 11 tricks and came close to making 12 for a complete top score.

The declarer won the first trick with the diamond seven, led to the diamond ace, and played clubs. On the fourth round of the suit he threw a diamond and both defenders parted with spades.

Three heart winners were taken, leaving South on lead in this position:

NORTH
♠ K 8 4 2
♡ —
◇ —
♣ —

WEST
♠ Q 10
♡ —
◇ Q 10
♣ —

EAST
♠ A J 6 5
♡ —
◇ —
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ 7
♡ 8
◇ K J
♣ —

On the lead of the last heart West had a problem. He rose to the occasion by throwing the spade queen, and when South then led a spade East was able to overtake his partner's ten and make two tricks, holding the declarer to two overtricks.

If West had parted with the spade ten there would have been no escape for the defense in the diagramed situation.

NORTH (D)
♠ K 8 4 2
♡ K 7 5
◇ A 3
♣ A K 7 2

WEST
♠ Q 10 9
♡ 9 6 2
◇ Q 10 8 6
♣ J 6 4

EAST
♠ A J 6 5 3
♡ J 10 3
◇ 4 2
♣ 8 5 3

SOUTH
♠ 7
♡ A Q 8 4
◇ K J 9 7 5
♣ Q 10 9

Neither side was vulnerable.
The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♣	Pass	1♡	Pass
1♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond six.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	A	P	T		C	R	E	A	M		A	I	D	A
O	M	A	R		R	A	N	G	E		S	T	E	N
M	A	G	I		I	N	T	H	E	C	H	I	P	S
T	H	E	P	A	S	T		A	T	L	A	N	T	A
E	S	T	O	P	P	E	L		S	O	N	E		
				L	O	A	D	E	D		P	E	R	C	H
S	Q	U	I	R	T		G	O	T		D	A	L	E
H	U	N		T	E	A	R	G	A	S		R	A	M
P	A	S	S		D	E	O		K	O	L	Y	M	A
T	Y	K	E	S		G	O	H	E	R	E			
			I	V	E	S		M	E	S	T	I	Z	O	S
S	P	L	I	T	U	P		L	I	S	S	O	M	E
W	E	L	L	H	E	E	L	E	D		U	N	I	T
A	G	E	L		D	R	O	N	E		R	A	T	A
B	A	D	E		E	T	N	A	S		E	L	S	E

DENNIS THE MENACE

"THE WAY I SEE IT, LADY... YOU'RE MAKIN' MY FROG NERVOUS!"

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOPEN

INARG

KINIBI

RAYVOS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DELVE FIFTY TRIPLE INLAID

Answer: Why the results of his physical were music to his ears—HE WAS FIT AS A FIDDLE

BOOKS

THE LOSS OF EL DORADO

By V. S. Naipaul. Knopf. 352 pp. $7.50.

Reviewed by J. H. Plumb

THIS is a remarkable book. It is history by a sensitive and highly intelligent novelist and as remote from professional history as one can imagine. And yet it often presents truths about society that are both more profound and more moving.

Recently professional historians with a radical bent have directed their analytical gaze on the Caribbean and the nature of its slave societies. Here and there, as in Orlando Patterson's study of Jamaica, "The Sociology of Slavery," bitter facts emerge to startle the heart and fill one with fury at the thought of the bestiality and brutality with which black slaves were treated.

But in most studies of Caribbean slavery, it is the intellect that is engaged, alert to the comparative situations, aware of the sociological analysis. These preoccupations blot out the empathy needed to realize the searing pain that racked and tortured slaves caught in the evils of vindictive punishment inflicted by frightened whites. Pain and torture, however, are not the only aspects of this complex Caribbean world that tend to lose their force in professional studies; so does the fantasy and the illusion, the boredom, the hopelessness which influenced black as well as white in these colonial backwaters.

V. S. Naipaul is concerned with the island in which he grew up, Trinidad, "the fag end of the world," which had bemused Spanish conquistadors and Sir Walter Raleigh alike. To them it was the gateway to El Dorado, the mythical kingdom that lay inviolate in the mountains beyond the jungles of Guyana, a land where gold was more common than cloth. This dream of satiated greed drew Berrio, the conquistador, at the age of 60 into fantastic journeys through the rivers, swamps and jungles of the Orinoco; his was a personal heroism that matched a Cortez or a Diaz.

Sir Walter Raleigh dreamed a dream of a mixed Anglo-Inca empire in a paradisiacal world of exotic beauty—the two races mingling blood as well as culture and wealth. It ended like Berrio's in frustration and death.

These grandiose illusions produced only a sordid reality—an unprofitable and unwieldy backward fragment of the Spanish empire where the Indians were steadily exterminated and replaced by African blacks. Trinidad drifted on, with little profit to colonists.

The bulk of Naipaul's book deals with Trinidad after 1797, when the British occupied it in order to use it as a springboard for the revolution in South America which was to open up to them vast opportunities for trade—another fantasy of greed that was dispelled by the wilder fantasies of the Venezuelan conspirators.

But the British brought complexity to Trinidad, complexity and continued suffering for the blacks. French emigrés from Martinique and Guadeloupe brought in their Negroes and their horrifying punishments for poisoning, suspected or real—Negroes quartered, the living tied to the dead and burned. Flogging and torture became a daily round.

The governor, Picton, a savage, brutal, direct man, hanged German mercenaries as well as blacks for the sake of authority and discipline. He loved money. He was infatuated with his mulatto mistress, who treated her blacks with a ferocity that he would have admired. He was hard-hearted, ruthless, greedy for money, yet, as Naipaul realizes, even hungrier for fame, for warlike action. As the prospect of revolution in South America ebbed and flowed, Picton was caught in a strangling web of personal frustration that erupted in violence. He, too, possessed a dream that was only realized when he led his troops through the breach against the murderous fire at Badajoz and got himself killed at Waterloo.

Picton in Trinidad was but one face of Britain. His first commissioner, Fullarton, wanted regularity, order, imperial rule; he was sympathetic to the abolition of slavery and preferred a Trinidad of smallholders, white, mulatto, if need be black, firmly ruled, but protected in basic human rights.

The jail at Port of Spain horrified him, the barbarities inflicted on Negro and mulatto enraged him. These things gave purpose and direction to the almost paranoiac hatred of Picton which he conceived on first meeting him.

What a story and what a writer! Not only are the personalities vivid, but also they are realized in all their complexity—their dreams made as moving as their brutalities are horrifying. Nothing is simple, nothing is easy in this world which Naipaul recreates, except his exposition. Narrative, description, sudden stabs of analysis are handled with enviable dexterity.

Professional historians should read this book, ponder on its skills and techniques and assess themselves as candidly as they can whether or not the truth about men and societies in time is not more forcibly, more convincingly conveyed than in the limited and rigid techniques which now dominate the writing of history. One can only hope that "The Loss of El Dorado" will be widely read. It is a remarkable achievement—intelligent, humane, brilliantly written.

J. H. Plumb is a professor of modern English history at Christ's College, Cambridge. His latest book is "The Death of the Past." He wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

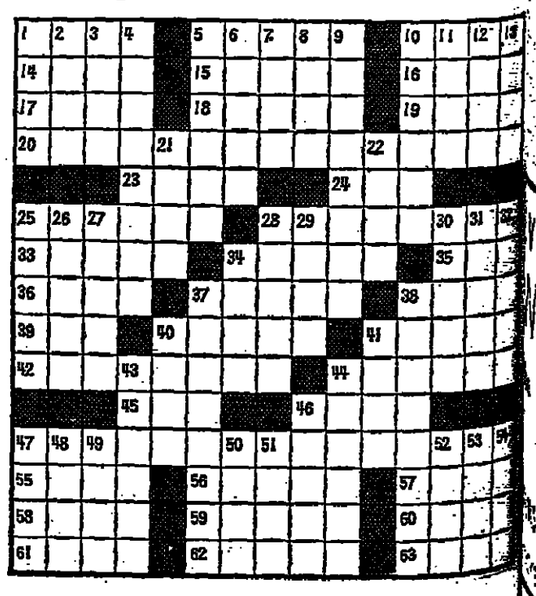
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Delaware Water and generation
5 "—— Triste"
10 Word on a French invitation
14 Army division
15 Once more
16 Volcanic matter
17 Plateau
18 Cape
19 Actor Alda
20 Be formal
23 Fishing boat
24 Self esteem
25 Napa Valley products
28 "—— to the Stars"
33 Monks
34 Queen of Hearts' specialty
35 Sensitive point for many
36 Work on copy
37 Subjects of ads
38 Item for Trevi fountain
39 One: Scot
40 Musical group
41 Pry
42 Lovers' light
44 Triangular sail
45 German article
46 Gluttons
47 Shows strength
55 In the same place: abbr.
56 Gaseous element
57 Homme's friend
58 Blab
59 All —— piece
60 Ball team
61 Trifling
62 Watched in a way
63 Small amount

DOWN

1 Tree exudations
2 Dill
3 Endangered tower
4 Hold firm
5 Depressed condition
6 Kind of newspaper column
7 Nonprofessional
8 Term in math
9 Begs
10 Noise
11 Aureole
12 Man's name
13 Phyllis Diller, for one
21 Deer
22 Protection
25 Shine
26 Medium of communication
27 Acid of dietary importance
28 Hawthorne's Birthplace
29 Waste allowance
30 Relinquish
31 Acquiesce
32 Long for
34 So long
37 Movie script
38 Leave as is
40 Sashes
41 Hangs behind
43 Obelisk
44 Depicted
46 Liable
47 Monkey
48 Retired
49 Delete, as newspaper type
50 Long tooth
51 Baal
52 Moslem prince
53 —— Leeds, O'Neill heroine
54 Consider



Gain NBA Finals for First Time in 17 Years

Knicks Perfect, Cash In Bucks, 4-1

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT).—Perfection was the only appropriate word for the way the New York Knickerbockers played basketball last night. They crushed the Milwaukee Bucks, 132-96, with so dazzling a display of shooting, passing, moving, sniping and team cohesion that their style overshadowed the significance of a historic victory.

By winning, they eliminated the Bucks, four games to one, from the next-to-last round of the National Basketball Association playoffs, and qualified for the championship round against the Los Angeles Lakers.

It is 17 years since a Knick team reached the playoff finals, and this will be the first time it enjoys the advantage of having the odd game at home. The series will begin at Madison Square Garden on Friday night, and if it goes the full seven games it will end there on Friday, May 8.

Lew Benched

For the capacity crowd of 19,500, many of whom could remember the seven straight years in last place, and the playoff disappointments of the last three years, the entire occasion was euphoric. The team that had thrilled them during a record 18-game winning streak last fall was back in that peak form, and more.

Lew Alcindor, the opponent so legitimately feared, was humiliated and driven to the bench within three quarters. The maneuver that stirs the heart of the New York basketball fan most violently, the give-and-go, was executed again and again with physical brilliance and mental rapport just short of psychic.

When it was all over, Willis Reed had 32 points, Dick Barnett 27, Bill Bradley 26, Dave DeBusschere 16 and Walt Frazier only 2—but Frazier was no less a part of the artistic whole than any of the others. He, as much as anyone, was the mainspring of a defense that converted 21 Milwaukee turnovers in the first three periods into 35 Knick points.

It was Barnett who touched off the fuse. Milwaukee scored the first 4 points, but then the 33-year-old left-hander, who has been the Knicks' chief outside threat in recent years, started hitting his peculiar, deadly, awkward-looking shots.

He hit three in a row from well out, watched DeBusschere make a 3-pointer on a rebound, and got a 3-pointer himself after connecting with a fall-away 20-footer. He now had 9 points, in less than three minutes, and the Knicks had a 12-6 lead.

No Looking Back

By the end of the first quarter, it was 35-19, and Barnett had 16 points. In the second period, Reed and Bradley started doing the damage, together and individually, and within a couple of minutes the score was 45-21. At half-time the margin was 69-45, and would have been 2 points bigger if not for a wild, 55-foot hook shot by Guy Rogers that went in at the buzzer.

In Milwaukee on Sunday, the Bucks had trailed by 20 at half-time but then frightened the Knicks by roaring back to within 3 points before being beaten back in the final period. This time, there were no rallies. The Knicks ran the lead up to 29 points, took a deep breath, and made it 31 at 90-59 with 4:48 to go.

Alcindor, who had scored 27 points, was taken out with 2:11 to go in the period and the score 95-66. It was 101-72 going into the fourth quarter and reached 40 points, 117-77, in the middle of the period.

Each Knick regular was removed to a standing ovation, and when Bill Hosket was not allowed to play, an announcement that he had an ankle injury had to be made to quiet the ecstatic but insatiable crowd.

Chaps Down Stars

LOS ANGELES, April 21 (UPI).—The Dallas Chaparrals staved off a Los Angeles Stars rally last night for a 116-104 victory to take a 2-1 lead in their best-of-seven ABA Western Division semi-final playoffs. Mack Calvin scored 9 points in the fourth period to ignite a rally as Los Angeles closed a 92-71 deficit to 96-88, but Charley Beasley and Ron Boone combined for 8 points to pull Dallas out of danger.

Haywood, Barry Head ABA Stars

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI).—Spencer Haywood, who gave up a year of college eligibility to begin his pro career, and Rick Barry, a refugee from the rival National Basketball Association, headed the American Basketball Association all-star squad announced yesterday by commissioner Jack Dolph.

Haywood, a 6-foot-9 225-pound forward for the Denver Rockets, left Detroit University to become the top scorer and rookie of the year in the ABA this season.

Barry, 6-7, 215-pound forward for the Washington Caps, is a former NBA all-star and finished the 1969-70 season as the league's second highest scorer despite an early-season injury which sidelined him for several weeks.

Joining Haywood and Barry on the first team are center Mel Daniels of Indiana and guards Bob Verga of Carolina and Larry Jones of Denver.

The second team consists of Roger Brown and Bob Netolicky, both of Indiana, as forwards, Red Robbins of New Orleans at center and Louie Dampier of Kentucky and Don Freeman of Miami as guards. The squads were picked by sportscasters covering the ABA.

NBA Defensive Team

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP).—Walt Frazier, the New York Knicks' ball-hawking backcourt man, once again leads the National Basketball Association's all-defensive team, announced today by commissioner Walter Kennedy.

Frazier, polling 27 of a possible 38 points in the second annual balloting by the 14 NBA coaches, was the top vote getter for the second straight year.

Joining Frazier are center Willis Reed, 15 points, and forward Dave DeBusschere, 24, of the Knicks, the top defensive team in the league; Gus Johnson of Baltimore, 17, at forward, and Jerry West of Los Angeles, 23, in the back court.

The second team was Lew Alcindor of Milwaukee, 11; John Havlicek of Boston, 9; Joe Caldwell of Atlanta, 8; Bill Bridges of Atlanta, 7, and Jerry Sloan of Chicago, 5.

Associated Press.

RED LEG—Jim Maloney is carried off field by Cincinnati coach Ted Kluszewski and trainer Bill Cooper after Red hurler ruptured Achilles tendon in left heel (arrow) while running out grounder last week. Maloney will be lost to pitching-poor Reds for two months.

Reds Win Again

Stargell Ends Slump, Pirates Down Astros

PITTSBURGH, April 21 (UPI).—Willie Stargell ended a 1-for-28 batting slump with a two-run homer in the sixth inning last night and paced the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 3-1 victory over the Houston Astros.

Stargell, who hit .307 last season, came into the game with a .027 average. But his sacrifice fly in the first inning and his tape-measure homer over the right-field roof at Forbes Field accounted for all the Pirate runs off Jim Bouton, who lost a pitching duel to Dock Ellis.

Reds 6, Braves 2

Johnny Bench, Hal McRae and Tony Perez homered to power Cincinnati to a 6-2 victory over Atlanta as the Reds continued their steady pull away from their National League West rivals. Jim Merritt pitched a six-hitter to register his third victory as Cincinnati moved to a four-game lead by winning the sixth of its last seven games.

Angels 5, Brewers 4

In the American League, Roger Repoz singled with one out in the tenth inning to drive home Alex Johnson for a 5-4 California victory over Milwaukee. It was the Brewers' fifth straight defeat.

Royals 4, Athletics 2

Ed Kirkpatrick tripled and scored on a throwing error by catcher Dave Duncan and Bob Oliver hit his second homer of the game in the 11th inning to give Kansas City a 4-2 victory over Oakland. Kirkpatrick tripled off the left-centerfield fence with one out off Diego Segui and Amos Otis walked. Otis stole second and, when Duncan threw the ball wildly into centerfield, Kirkpatrick scored the winning run. Oliver later hit his homer for an insurance run.

Yankees 11, Senators 2

New York, sparked by Danny Cater's three-run homer, built a 5-0 lead in the first inning before a man was out and coasted to an 11-2 victory over Washington. Ron Woods added a three-run homer for the Yankees in the seventh inning.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	7	3	.700	—
Baltimore	8	4	.667	—
Boston	5	6	.455	2 1/2
Washington	4	5	.444	2 1/2
New York	5	8	.385	3 1/2
Cleveland	3	6	.333	3 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	6	2	.750	—
California	8	4	.667	—
Kansas City	6	5	.545	1 1/2
Oakland	5	7	.417	3
Chicago	4	6	.400	3
Milwaukee	3	8	.273	4 1/2

Monday's Results

Baltimore 3, Boston 2.
New York 11, Washington 2.
Kansas City 4, Oakland 2.
California 5, Milwaukee 4.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games
(Not included in standings)

Minnesota 4, Chicago 3.
Kansas City at Oakland, night.
Milwaukee at California, night.
Detroit at Cleveland, night.
New York at Washington, night.
(Only games scheduled.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	7	2	.778	—
Chicago	6	3	.667	1
Pittsburgh	6	4	.600	1 1/2
New York	6	5	.545	2
Philadelphia	4	8	.333	4 1/2
Montreal	1	8	.111	6

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	12	4	.750	—
Houston	7	7	.500	4
San Francisco	7	7	.500	4
Los Angeles	5	7	.417	5
Atlanta	5	8	.385	5 1/2
San Diego	5	8	.385	5 1/2

Monday's Results

Pittsburgh 3, Houston 1.
Cincinnati 6, Atlanta 2
(Only games scheduled.)

Tuesday's Games
(Not included in standings)

Los Angeles at Montreal, rain.
San Diego 5, New York 3.
San Francisco at Philadelphia, cold.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 4.
Houston at Pittsburgh, night.
Cincinnati at Atlanta, night.

Bucks Reportedly Get Oscar in Deal

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP).—Oscar Robertson, the Cincinnati Royals' all-pro, has been traded to the Milwaukee Bucks, Milt Gross of the New York Post said today.

Gross said Robertson had told him he had signed a three-year contract at $175,000 a season with the National Basketball Association club. He had been making a reported $125,000 a year with the Royals.

The story did not say who the Royals got in return for Robertson.

The Royals tried during the season to trade Robertson to Baltimore for Gus Johnson. However, Robertson rejected the trade under a clause in his contract that enabled him to veto any deal involving him.

It then was certain that Robertson would not play with the Royals next season and he and general manager Joe Axelson confirmed it. Coach Bob Cousy of the Royals decided he needed a good big man and was willing to give up Robertson for one.

Robertson, 31, negotiated with teams in the rival American Basketball Association, but the asking price of the thee-time Cincinnati University All-American who went on to become the NBA's top guard reportedly was too high.

Hoad Is Forced to Five Sets Before Beating No. 3 Italian

ROME, April 21 (UPI).—America's Billie Jean King and Julie Heldman scored easy second-round victories at the Italian Open tennis championships today, while veteran Lew Hoad of Australia rallied from two sets behind for his opening-match triumph.

Hoad, a last-minute substitute for ailing Stan Smith of Pasadena, Calif., as the No. 1 seed, outlasted the third-ranked Italian Massimo Di Domenico, 3-6, 7-9, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, in a 3 1/2-hour match.

The 35-year-old Aussie pro, now in semi-retirement because of a back ailment—he operates a tennis farm in Spain—broke service in the ninth game of the fifth set and then served out the match.

Mrs. King, who took over the top-seeded women's position from Miss Heldman with her last-minute entry, didn't even take off her warmup jacket in breezing past Graziella Perna of Italy, 6-1, 6-2. Miss Heldman, the defending champion, had an equally easy time downing Maria Guzman of Ecuador, 6-2, 6-0.

Third-seeded Kerry Melville of Australia, fourth-seeded Virginia Wade of Britain and fifth-seeded Karen Krantzcke of Australia each crushed their opponents—Pam Austin of the United States, Monica Giorgi of Italy and Lesley Hunt of Australia, respectively.

In men's singles, second-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania had to go to four sets to beat Georges Goven of France, 6-0, 6-2, 7-9, 6-2.

Yugoslav pro Nikola Pilic rallied from two sets down to defeat Aussie Phil Dent, 4-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

Bill Bowrey of Australia made veteran Nicola Pietrangeli's 19th appearance at these championships a brief one by beating the 36-year-old Italian, 5-7, 6-2, 6-3, 6-0.

Manolo Orantes of Spain beat Frew McMillan, South Africa, 7-5, 6-1, 8-6, fourth seeded Jan Kodes, Czechoslovakia, beat Juan Gisbert, Spain, 6-3, 6-3, 6-1. British pro Graham Stilwell defeated Eugenio Castigliano, Italy, 6-2, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, and sixth-seeded pro Ismail El-Shafei of Egypt defeated Vladimir Korotkov of the Soviet Union, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, in other first-round matches.

Ickx Is Expected To Drive at Monza

MONZA, Italy, April 21 (AP).—Belgian racing driver Jacky Ickx is expected to compete in the 1,000-kilometer Monza auto race for prototypes and sports cars Saturday despite burns he suffered in an accident during the Grand Prix of Spain Formula One race last Sunday. Organizers of the Monza race, fourth event counting toward the world manufacturers' championship, said they had received no word that Ickx might give up because of injuries suffered when his Ferrari went off the Spanish track and caught fire. In Monza, the Belgian ace will drive an official Ferrari 512-S model and team with Peter Schetty of Switzerland.

The Scoreboard

BOXING.—At London, Joe Bugner, Britain's heavyweight prospect, outpointed American Ray Patterson, now of Gothenburg, Sweden, over eight rounds. The fans booed the decision of English referee Billy White, who scored it 39 3/4 points for Bugner against 39 1/4 for Patterson, the younger brother of Floyd Patterson.

SOFTBALL.—At Paris, the Simca Mets split a Franco-American League doubleheader with the Mormon Pioneers.

Monday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore ..... 100 101— 3 6 0
Boston ..... 011 000— 2 5 0
(6 innings, rain)
Palmer (1-1) and Etcheberren; Culp (1-2) and Moses. HR—Powell (2d).

Kansas City ..... 000 000 00: 02— 4 7 1
Oakland ..... 010 000 010 00— 2 11 1
Butler, Wright (8), Drabowsky (9), Hedlund (10) and Rodriguez. Campanis (8); Odom, Segui (10), Pingers (11) and Duncan. W—Hedlund (1-0). L—Segui (0-1). HR—Green (1st), Duncan (2d), Oliver (1st, 2d).

Milwaukee ..... 011 001 010 0— 4 7 1
California ..... 000 000 300 1— 5 13 0
Brabender, Locker (7), O'Donoghue (8), Gelnar (8), Meyer (8), Krausse (9) and Roof; May, Fisher (7), Doyle (10) and Egan. Azcue (8). W—Doyle (1-0). L—Krausse (1-3). HR—Walton (5th)

New York ..... 502 010 200—11 12 0
Washington ..... 000 010 100— 2 10 1
Bahnsen, Hamilton (8) and Munson; Brunet, Dukes (3), Shellenback (9) and Roseboro. W—Bahnsen (1-1). L—Brunet (0-2). HR—Cater (2d), Woods (2d).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston ..... 000 001 000— 1 7 1
Pittsburgh ..... 100 002 00x— 3 8 1
Bouton, Billingham (7) and Edwards; Ellis, Giusti (7) and Sanguillen. W—Ellis (2-0). L—Bouton (1-1). HR—Stargell (1st).

Cincinnati ..... 030 100 200— 6 10 1
Atlanta ..... 000 000 002— 2 6 0
Merritt (3-1) and Bench; Stone, Priddy (7), Wilhelm (8) and Didier. L—Stone (2-1). HR—Bench (4th), McRae (2d), Perez (7th), Carty (3d).

Soccer Still Trying to Kick Losing Habit in U.S.

By Kenneth Turan

WASHINGTON, April 21 (WP).—In April, 1967, professional soccer was preparing, in the words of one exuberant writer, "to take its place in the mainstream of American sports." Not quite.

Eighteen professional teams—and one entire league—have disappeared in the last three years, losing an average of $1 million apiece before departing. A sport that draws more fans than any other in the world made some of the shrewdest financial figures in America—Judge Roy Hofheinz, Lamar Hunt, Jack Kent Cooke, among others—look like fools.

Herb Michelson, onetime publicity director for the defunct Oakland Clippers, champions of the defunct National Professional Soccer League, watched the nationwide soccer edifice disintegrate.

"It was just too much too soon," he says. "The whole thing was too ambitious, on too grandiose a scale. The owners threw a lot of money into it, but just nobody came to see us."

Starting with two rival leagues instead of one was "suicidal. It was a case of millionaire snobbishness. Each league was run by wealthy, prideful people, proven brilliant businessmen. Each thought they could knock the other guys off."

Expenses soon became overwhelming. "The teams played in big costly stadiums, so they were losing money before they started. With the crowds they were getting, they could have played in a large bowling alley.

"Traveling killed them also. It was much too early for coast-to-coast soccer. They schlepped all over the place—Toronto, Baltimore, Vancouver—they were like roving minstrel bands."

The strange and usually unpronounceable names of the predominantly non-English-speaking players—Ogur Altiparmak and Agyemang-Gauyau, for example—did not help either. "People would come out and yell, 'Come on, number three, kick the ball.'"

All the trouble started on July 30, 1966, when an ambitious television network broadcast the World Cup final between England and West Germany. The game turned out to be a gem, won 4-2 by England, and the interest it created convinced some persons that soccer was destined for America.

Actually, it convinced too many persons. The year 1967 saw not one but two professional leagues founded, the National Professional Soccer League with ten teams and the North American Soccer League with 12.

Suddenly there were teams everywhere, in Los Angeles, Atlanta, Dallas, Cleveland, with some lucky areas—New York, Chicago, San Francisco-Oakland and Washington-Baltimore—even having two clubs. Soccer, one wit said, "will take off like a fire engine."

Name That Tune

The leagues resolved the problem of similar names when the North American group changed to the United Soccer Association, but other difficulties proved more tenacious.

The USA got the recognition of the Federation of International Football Associations (FIFA), the ruling body of world soccer, by the simple expedient of paying $25,000 a club. The NPSL felt this was blackmail, and, operating without official sanction, wangled a ten-year network television contract, something the official league couldn't manage.

As if that wasn't confusing enough to incipient soccer fans, both leagues went their own way in getting players. The NPSL signed them one at a time, while the USA imported entire teams at one gulp. The Aberdeen Dons of Scotland, for example, changed uniforms and became the Washington Whips.

The result of all this foolishness was predictable. The fans avoided both leagues, so they merged in 1968 under the revived North American Soccer League name, losing five teams in the process.

That didn't work either, and in 1969 the league dipped drastically to five clubs, soon dropping to four when the Baltimore Bays expired.

Enter now the Washington Darts, champions of the semi-pro American Soccer League. Taking the ASL's Rochester Lancers with them, the Darts joined the North American League this year, and Phil Woosnam, the NASL's executive director, feels happy days are here again.

"What professional sport hasn't made mistakes in the early years?" he asks. "Our initial approach to the introduction of professional soccer was like a bad dream. Last winter the NASL got a kick in the teeth and we woke up.

"Probably 1970 will go down in the record books as the year soccer turned the corner in the United States."

Tuesday's Games: Killebrew Homer Stops White Sox

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., April 21 (AP).—Harmon Killebrew hit a three-run homer and scored the 999th run of his career as the Minnesota Twins edged the Chicago White Sox, 4-3, today.

The White Sox led, 2-0, on a pair of unearned runs before Killebrew's 354-foot shot started Tommy John to his fourth straight loss. Cesar Tovar walked to open the Twins' sixth inning, Rod Carew doubled and Killebrew followed with his line drive homer—the 448th of his career and second of the season.

Cubs 7, Cardinals 4

Billy Williams hit a three-run homer and Johnny Callison a two-run shot off Bob Gibson in the seventh inning and Chicago extended its winning streak to six games with a 7-4 victory over St. Louis. Gibson was breezing along with a 4-2 lead and had held the Cubs hitless from the first inning before the two-out explosion ended the Cardinals' four-game winning streak. Williams's home run was the first off St. Louis pitching in ten games this season. Catcher Randy Hundley of the Cubs left the game with a twisted left knee in the sixth when he blocked out Carl Taylor trying to score. The extent of the injury was not immediately known.

Padres 5, Mets 3

Clarence Gaston's double on a liner misjudged by Tommie Agee and Ivan Murrell's single gave San Diego two runs in the ninth and a 5-3 victory over New York. The Mets had won 11 in a row from the Padres after losing their series opener in 1969. The Mets, who earlier blew two one-run leads, had tied the score 3-3 in the eighth after the Padres had gone ahead, 3-2, with two runs in the sixth, the second on shortstop Bud Harrelson's two-out throwing error.

Featherweight Title Bout

SENDAI, Japan, April 21 (Reuters).—Shozo Saijo, Japan's World Boxing Association featherweight champion, is to defend his title against American Frankie Crawford here on July 5.

Foster Fight Off

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP).—Bob Foster's defense of his light-heavyweight championship title against Mark Tessman in Baltimore May 4 has been postponed because of a hand injury. Foster was reported to originally have hurt the hand while training for a fight in Florida last month.

Celtic Fans Are Warned: No Money, No Tickee

LONDON, April 21 (AP).—The soccer maniacs who shout for Glasgow Celtic were given this straight warning yesterday, by the British Foreign Office:

"If you go to Milan for the European Cup final May 6, don't spend your return fare on getting drunk.

"If you get stranded in Milan, we won't help you."

An estimated 20,000 to 30,000 Celtic fans are preparing for the trip to Milan to see their team play Feyenoord of Rotterdam.

The Foreign Office has not forgotten what happened in Lisbon when Celtic won the European Cup there in 1967.

More than 100 fans had no money to get home and the British Embassy lent them £40 ($96) for their fares. They had their passports impounded until the debt was paid and 23 still haven't paid up, or got their passports back.

That night in Lisbon there were drunken Scotsmen all over the place—some just happily tipsy, some sitting helpless on the sidewalks.

One embassy official was quoted as saying: "Every time I open a cupboard a drunken Celtic supporter falls out."

Glasgow fans are a law to themselves. It was said that in 1967 many went to Lisbon without the money to get home in the first place.

Others traded in their return tickets and went out on the town to celebrate.

A Foreign Office spokesman said: "Maybe there won't be a Celtic victory in Milan, in which case the fans might want to drown a defeat.

"Either way, we want them to be quite sure they cannot bang on the door of the British Consulate and expect to be returned home free of charge. They will have to pay for their return journey and there is no guarantee we'll be able to get them back straight away."

Bus Misses Man in Marathon Performance

By Steve Cady

BOSTON, April 21 (NYT).—In the vernacular of the mod generation, Ron Hill of England was literally as well as figuratively "out of sight" yesterday in the 74th Boston Athletic Association Marathon.

Even the press bus failed to keep up with the 31-year-old chemist as he streaked through a cold rain to slash 3 minutes 19 seconds from the previous course record and become the first English winner of road running's most glamorous event.

"Hot showers," he mumbled through chattering teeth after accepting the traditional laurel wreath. "Where are the hot showers?"

The hot showers were a lot nearer than most of his rivals in the field of 1,011 that had set forth bravely at noon from the rocky pastures of rural Hopkinton, 26 miles, 385 yards away.

Hill, running at a smooth, brutally consistent pace of 192 strides a minute, was timed in 2 hours 10 minutes 30 seconds. When he crossed the finish at Prudential Plaza, the press bus was fighting its way through a nearby intersection. It arrived at the line just in time to see Eamon O'Reilly, the runner-up, going across 42 seconds later, or about 250 yards back of Hill. The third finisher, Pat McMahon of the Boston Athletic Association, was more than half a mile behind O'Reilly.

Pentti Rummakko of Finland might have been third had he not misjudged the finish line and lunged at a point where the crowd edged out, in an effort to beat McMahon. The Finn slipped on the wet pavement, fell and had to settle for fourth place. The fifth man, Kalle Hakkarainen of Finland, was approximately a mile farther back, a good indication of what Hill did to this talent-packed field.

The winner's time, fastest for a marathon in the United States, demolished the previous mark of 2:13:49 set last year by Yoshiaki Unetani of Japan. Yoshiaki had set records for all six checkpoints along the way, and those marks also toppled in rain and 45-degrees temperature yesterday.

Duel in the Rain

Hill, the European marathon champion, accounted for all except the first. At Framingham, just under seven miles from the start, the Englishman was a stride back of Jerome Drayton, his arch-rival from Canada and the only man to beat him last year. This was the duel that had been expected, with Hill wearing No. 1 and Drayton No. 2, but the battle lasted only to Natick. At that checkpoint, Hill was a couple of strides ahead—and beginning to draw out.

They had gone about 10 1/2 miles, and Drayton was shuffling. The rest were nowhere. Hill, a 5-foot-6, 140-pound father of two, glided along in his fishnet white jersey, red and white sneakers and white "bikini" trunks that left his hips exposed. On and on he ran, as effortlessly as a silvery minnow slicing through the water.

By the halfway mark at Wellesley College, Drayton had dropped back to fifth and was holding his left thigh, obviously in distress, slowing down to an eventual drop-out. Now O'Reilly, the former Georgetown trackman, was taking up the chase, gaining slightly on the Newton Hills, drawing to within about 200 yards of the leader.

But the Englishman, fortified with a modest breakfast of one jam sandwich and a cup of tea, started drawing away again through the closing miles.

"It's a landmark in my racing career," Hill said. "But I don't think I'll be back next year. One Boston is enough."

Observer

Inside Space Story

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—We were just a few thousand miles east of the moon when we heard a loud bang and deduced that we had a blowout to deal with. Red lights twinkled their cozy little danger signals. Gauges spun alarmingly. Looking through the portholes, we could see gears, ratchets and radiator hoses being ejected at a startling rate.

Baker

Fortunately, our communication line was not affected.

"Operator. I want to call Mission Control in Houston, Texas, but I don't have the number . . . Thank you, operator." Pause.

"The area code is 713? Thank you, operator . . . Yes. I'll make a note of it, if you'll just put the call through immediately." Pause.

"Deposit $7,218.35? Operator, this is an emergency. I wonder if you could charge the call to my home phone number . . . great!"

The phone rang in Houston. "All lines into Mission Control are temporarily busy. If you will wait a few minutes, one of our Mission Control information officers will speak with you as soon as he is free. This is a recorded announcement."

The recorded announcement repeated itself several times. The space machine, meanwhile, was careening away from the moon and seemed to be heading into a Saturn orbit, an orbit, incidentally, from which few ever return without a great many wrinkles, on account of its taking more than 90 years to complete.

"Oh, boy," the children were saying in the back seat, "we're going to see Saturn close up."

Not on your little lives.

"Operator, forget the Houston call and get me Bing's 24-hour Space Towing Service in Cicero, Ill., please."

"Bing's," said a sleepy voice, oozing sullen resentment of the telephone's summons to work. The man listened without interest. "East of the moon and tumbling toward a Saturn orbit," he said with absolute indifference. "If you're not a member of the AAA, it'll cost you $3,000,025," he said. "And that's provided I can get a tow ship on the way at all tonight. Right now everything's out working. And I can't promise you a thing."

It was looking grimmer all the time. "Listen," said Little Buster, who had always been good with his hands, "if we could get a plumber up here to solder a U-fitting into that busted high-gain oxidizer, we could reverse the cadmium system, direct the alternating current flow into the directional absolution binder and bring this thing down without a hitch in Lake Tahoe."

The first two plumbers we called said the best they could do would be to send out estimators in the middle of the week and then, maybe, get around to doing the job in early May. The third plumber grumbled a lot but said he would come, and he did. It took him three days. After he completed rendezvous and stepped aboard our crippled machine, however, he found he had forgotten his solder and would have to go back to pick it up.

* * *

Fortunately, shortly after the plumber left to get his solder, a TV repairman docked his van at our hatch, asked if we were the people who had the set that wasn't picking up Channel 5 and said if we were it would have to go into the shop.

It was a simple matter to overpower him, stow him safely in the dirty-clothes module and fire up his space van just enough to head us all back to earth, where we landed three days later 1,000 miles south of Pago Pago.

Luckily a favoring current brought us ashore in Hawaii after 42 days, and we were all arrested on charges of trespassing on a private beach, and let off with suspended sentences. While we were in court, the TV repairman removed our set from the space machine, took it into the shop and is trying to collect $69.75 for replacing the tubes he threw away. President Nixon, of course, has so far said nothing.

Matisse Show Opens in Paris

An important retrospective of the work of the painter Henri Matisse opens today at the Grand Palais in Paris. At left, Jean Matisse, son of the painter, stops in front of "La Femme à la Gandoura," the last work painted by his father who died in 1954.

AP.

Pollution: A Threat to Russian Caviar

Already the Traditional Delicacy Has Become Scarcer in Many Shops

MOSCOW, April 21 (Reuters).—Caviar is becoming a victim of pollution in the Soviet Union.

Industrial discharges into the Volga River and the Caspian Sea are threatening the caviar-producing sturgeon—and already the traditional Russian delicacy has become scarcer in many Russian shops.

This is one of the ways in which the growing pollution problem is affecting the average Russian.

A new official warning that it is seriously harming the economy is one of the signs that the government is viewing the problem with mounting alarm—especially pollution from industry.

It was not until last October that laws to combat pollution were enacted for the first time in Soviet history.

Now a top Soviet conservation official has warned: "Damage being done to the economy through improper use of natural resources and environmental pollution is immense."

B. Bogdanov, chief of the Soviet Agriculture Ministry's Department for the Protection of Nature, Preserves and Hunting Grounds, called for nature protection laws covering the entire country, with penalties for both government officials and private individuals who infringe them.

Writing in the journal Agricultural Economy, he said the present measures were not up to the task of tackling pollution and protecting natural resources. This was now an issue of national importance, he added.

It was high time to set up a national institute for nature protection and to study pollution problems more closely, Mr. Bogdanov said.

Mr. Bogdanov cited some alarming figures. Scientists have estimated that water pollution alone costs Russia 6 billion rubles ($6.66 billion) a year.

Rivers were being polluted by unpurified industrial waste and municipal sewage. Mr. Bogdanov said. In Moscow, Leningrad and Kazan, the meat-packing plants alone dump enough fat into rivers to supply a quarter of those cities' demand for soap.

Excessive felling of trees and uncontrolled use of toxic chemicals in agriculture and forestry is killing off wild animals.

Industrial fumes belching into the sky led not only to pollution of the atmosphere but also to the waste of enormous amounts of valuable materials, said Mr. Bogdanov.

Moscow and Leningrad, Russia's biggest cities, have so far not suffered the smoky haze of vehicle exhausts which envelops cities such as Los Angeles—because they have fewer cars.

But as industrial development and exploitation of the country's vast natural resources increase, the Russians are likely to face the same fight for the survival of their natural environment as the rest of the world in the 1970s and 1980s.

British Theater Branching Out

LONDON, April 21 (UPI).—Britain's National Theatre, perhaps the best theatrical company in the English-speaking world, announced yesterday that it is taking over a second London theater.

"The National," whose director is Sir Laurence Olivier, will operate in the West End Cambridge Theatre as well as the Old Vic across the river beginning June 8.

The addition of the Cambridge more than doubles the National Theatre's potential live audience, from 6,000 to 15,000 per week.

PEOPLE: *A Oui For Ouagadougou*

Joining our panel of experts in this week's discussion of involuntary exclamations of sudden physical distress are three part-time sociologists and a debunker—without whose invaluable assistance you might have gotten some real news for a change.

The permanent panel—trumpeter Al Hurt, comedienne Phyllis Dolor, actress Virginia Bruise and citizen Tom Pain—had previously concluded that Americans say "ow," "ouch" or "ooch"; Frenchmen, "ai" or "aie;" Spaniards, "ai;" Scandinavians, "aj," and Cockneys, "oi."

Ranging considerably farther afield is John N. Hart, something of an expert himself in that his Herald Tribune, purchased daily in Tokyo, costs 55 1/2 cents per copy ("org!"). Exploding the myth of Oriental stoicism with the help of some pretty psychedelic calligraphy, Mr. Hart informs us that 30 million Filipinos say "aray", 100 million Japanese say "ita!" and a billion-odd Chinese say "aiyo," "not to be confused with 'aiya,' the exclamation of surprise."

Confirming Mr. Hart's findings on the Filipinos is Christine Anial, of Geneva, who, in the interest of science, also kneed several other foreign friends and concluded that members of the East African Yoruba tribe say "ogbeo," Itsukiri tribesmen say "iyo," Sudanese say "akh," Hungarians "iiii" and Moroccan Jews "aima."

Larry Bogers, meanwhile, writes from Yaba, Nigeria, that the cry of pain in Upper Volta is "ooof." Sierra Leone favors "wraagh" and natives of Ouagadougou say "something like the French 'oui' but with the accent on the 'ou'."

* * *

The debunker, Francis A.E. Spitzer, of St. Germain-en-Laye, France, writes: "Hesitant as I must be to dispute the fruits of organized research, I cannot but question the finding that the French national cry is 'ai.' The conclusion may have a limited validity among the very young and females of the older generation, and in the provinces. But come down heavily on a Frenchman's foot in the bus, observe him slam his finger with a hammer or bash his car against a tree. He will not say 'ai.' He will say 'merde'."

* * *

Today's illustration, incidentally, depictures the untimely end of "Number One," the world's most criminal criminal, who has slipped on a banana peel carelessly discarded by Li'l Abner, soared out of an eighth floor window and landed in a functioning cement mixer—revealing in extremis the well-guarded secret of his nationality. A case, as Christine Anial would put it, of Sudan death.

* * *

HAPPY BIRTHDAY: To Queen Elizabeth, who celebrated her 44th yesterday with a barbecue supper on Snapper Island off the north coast of Queensland, Australia. BITTEN: Davionn Kapyasa, by a crocodile while being baptized in a river in northern Zambia. ELECTED: Ground hostess Rivka Ben-Bassat, 23, of Israel, as Miss Universal Airport 1970, in London; 1st prize includes a free holiday in Morocco. FOUND: In Lee 'Lucky Dip' candy surprise bag by 7-year-old Maureen Ward, of Shilton, England, a cute little plastic viewer showing 23 colored slides of assorted naked women. APT: The job classification listed atop the time card of the man in charge of the A & P butcher department in Little Silver, N.J.: Meat Head.

* * *

It may be a great honor and all that, but as far as we're concerned, Oscar is a gold-plated fink. Ordered yesterday to appear in Santa Monica Superior Court to show cause why he should not increase payments to former wife Elaine from $400 to $1,000 a month for their daughter's upkeep was Gig Young—just two weeks after being fingered for the Academy Award as Best Supporting Actor.

—DICK KORABACK.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PETER CLYNE, LL.B., LL.M. INTERNATIONAL Law, taxation and corporation CONSULTANT (Legal representation and advice anywhere in the world. Agency on Moon opening shortly) 10 Ithaca Road, Elizabeth Bay. Phone: 35-1854. Sydney Australia.

"BEGINNING TO END" SAMUEL BECKETT - JACK MacGOWRAN World premiere of an anthology of the works of Sam Beckett, adapted & performed by the greatest exponent of Beckett, Jack MacGowran. Opening April 23rd for 10 days only at the Edward-VII Theater.

T.V. RENTAL: PRO. 45-23.

BELCOME Julie du P.P., Your friends: Fritz M. Joshua, F. Jake M & XP.

OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY. Double room + 2 tickets May 25. London 405 0122 (work), 435 1274 (home).

COMEDY IN ENGLISH "THE HAPPY HAVEN." Monday thru Saturday 19 hrs R. Tournefort, Paris-5e 326 00 (ans. mch).

ALCOHOLICS Anonymous meets Wednesdays, 9 p.m., American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay. Write: Box 101.

AMERICAN COLLEGE Ensemble Theater is presenting 2 1-act plays, "Baker at the Well," 1st showing by Gerald Steinberg, and "The Long Good-bye," by Tennessee Williams, on April 23rd and 24th, at 8:30 p.m. and on the 25th at 2:30 p.m., at the American College in Paris, 65 Quai d'Orsay. In the Thurber Room. Admission is free.

AMERICAN in Turkey would like to correspond with persons abroad. Welch, PK. 62, Box G, Diyarbakir, Turkey.

SERVICES

RESULTS FAST . Renovating, painting, plumbing, electricity, offices, flats, houses. Paris & provinces. Tel.: 704-28-29, Paris. Bluesune Massage treatment,vapor baths Pleasant surroundings London 734 3465.

LONDON: Paying guests received for Summer holidays, and au-pairs. Lore, 6 Av. Mac-Mahon, Paris-17e. ETO. 14-91.

BUSINESS TRAVELERS IN PARIS. I am a fully bilingual executive secretary, can handle your mail just like your own secretary. Call: 566-72-04, a.m.

EDUCATION

FRENCH CONVERSATION by audio-visual method (cinema, language laboratory). INTER-LANGUES, 13 Rue Chateaubriand, Paris-8e Tel.: BAL 41-93

French/Italian/Spanish.F.12. Pupil's home. Wr.: Sarrit, 28 R. St-Claude, Paris-3e.

QUALIFIED TEACHER gives French lessons. Paris: 606-13-79, lunch time.

AUTOMOBILES

WORLDWIDE CAR SHIPPING & Moving. TRANSCAR S.A. Geneva Switzerland 23 Ave du Lignon Tel.: (022) 453140.

FORD SHELBY 350 GT, 1968, 290 HP excellent condition, 20,000 miles, 1st owner, U.S. plates, tax free Tel.: Paris: 704-33-24, or Anvers. 327-16-32, or Geneva: 92-18-48

ASTON MARTIN DBS 1968, English export plates, excellent condition, due departure from owner. Mr MAIDEL, BAL. 64-85 Paris, before 10 a.m

FIAT 850 COUPE SPORT, model '70, FM radio, free May 15. Call, mornings: Paris. 926-55-36.

1964 PORSCHE SC, sunroof, dual-band radio, immaculate condition $1,400. Call: Brussels 71.87.74.

DISTRIBUTOR AUSTIN AND TRIUMPH. Bought & Sold all tax-free cars 19 Av Bugeaud, Paris 727-73-47

VW CAMPING VAN, 1968, $995.00, with equipment. Paris: 236-85-27, Room 12.

TAX-FREE BRITISH CARS. Britten s, 31 Moscow Road, W.2. London: 727 2707.

ANTIQUES

TO SELL STRADIVARI VIOLIN of the year 1736. Please write to: Box 7,045, Herald Tribune, Paris.

FOR SALE & WANTED

WATCHBAND CALENDAR CO., 36 Park Lane, London W.1 31 1 year May/Apr., '71 New Girly credit cards. 51. 6 $5.

BARGAIN: Refrigerator - freezer, small piano, girl's bicycle. Paris: 236-05-32.

LEICA CAMERA M4 with Summilux lens 1:1.4, for exceptional sale at very moderate price. Excellent condition. Call. Paris: TRI. 91-88 (a.m.).

PROFESSIONAL sells Rolleiflex G f3.8 Zeiss, metal eveready case with meter and accessories, stereo realist, subminiature Minolta with filters, flash, etc. All excellent, $115. Please phone to: Paris. 566-60-37.

SELLING two softserve ice-cream machines, half price. Apartado 13018, Madrid, Spain.

ANIMALS

VENDS A PARTICULIER caniche nain de 2 ans, très belle couleur abricot, pedigree. Sérieux. Paris: 522-02-37

FOR SALE, 2 female Labradors, registered American Kennel Club, both less than 2 years old, fully toilet trained, currently in UK kennel subject to extended quarantine law. Can be released immediately outside UK. Price negotiable. Box 4,407, H.T., 28 Gt. Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

If you travel, consult Hotel Express Worldwide Hotel Reservations. Call: Paris. 727-18-29 or Telex 625.38.

THE SAVOY, MADEIRA'S MOST MODERN & LUXURIOUS HOTEL WELCOMES YOU!—Overlooking the Ocean. 2 Pools (1 heated), 2 tennis courts, minigolf, tropical gardens, dancing, bar. Air conditioned. Double full board from $24 all included. Cables: SAVOY, FUNCHAL

CHARTER Selfdrive Diesel yachts or cruising houseboats on Friesland's safe and scenic inland waterways. Catalog: Roorda's Yachtsport, Terborne,Akkrum Holland. Tel.: 05669-338.

SPECIAL JET FLIGHTS ALL SUMMER. Europe/U.S.A. and Canada. $130 single, $189 return SAFETRAV, 25 Blackstone Road, London N.W.2

ST. TROPEZ: June-July, near beach, nice villa, large garden, 3 bedrooms, living, 2 baths. Paris: 837-36-59

CHARTER YACHT SCHOONER for unforgettable holidays in the Balearics. Write to: B.P. 33, CH-1236 Coppet.

DISCOVER AMERICA with Greyhound 10,000 miles for $99. Also cheap flights to N.Y., Nikostar, London, 01 930 1895.

HOTEL TEA—YOUR HOME IN ROME. VIA SARDEGNA (Via Veneto) 487.243.

LONDON/PARIS, £4 by Hoverlloyd. NIGHTSAIL TOURS. 01-930 1895/6 London.

CHARTER FLIGHTS Information Centre, 25 Haymarket, London S.W.1 930-96-46.

INDIA Overland $200. Regular trips. BT. 39 Lansdowne Gardens, London, S.W.8

JET flights to & from New York. Return $189 One way $108 Brussels: 38.79.30.

TRANSLATOR-MODEL wanted by American business man, for 2-3 weeks tour of Loire Châteaux, Riviera, Costa Brava, WITH EXPENSES PAID Gourmet tour + percentage on photos sold. Write: Box 19,459, Herald, Paris, or Paris: 633-85-90. Mr. John, before 11 a.m.

PAINTERS: Secluded house, Nîmes area, furnished, sleep 4-5, summer months. Fr. 400 per week; Fr. 1,500 per month. Ross, 11 Gen.-Vincent. 30-UZES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WE ACT AS YOUR SWISS OFFICE. Bona fide address in international business-banking district Complete multilingual secretarial service Mail forwarded. Write for details: OFFICE ABROAD LTD Bahnhofstr 79, Zurich Phone: (051) 44 31 13

FRENCH COMMERCIAL ENGINEER, 30, seeks to represent American or other firm dealing in Computers or allied field. Write: Box 73,571, Herald, Paris.

ALL KINDS OF LEGAL QUESTIONS—Requests, claims. Paris-Province-Benelux G Junosza, LL.D, P.O. Box 90-09, Paris.

NEW CARS! all makes: save money! buy lease! Complete Listing. Send $2. Sig Brakins, Box 174, Pordenone, Italy 33170

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE: Complete operating Handkerchief Factory making all types of hems and suitable for linens. J. Lieberman & Co. Inc., 2 Market St., Passaic, New Jersey 07055, U.S.A.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CONTROLLER, 30, Ph.D., MBA, Mother-tongue German, fluent English-French-Italian, seeks position. Please write to: Box 72,556, Herald, Paris

AMERICAN EDITOR-WRITER, Yale M.A., highly experienced New York & Paris, seeks literary collaboration, trade bulletins, publicity, translations from French. Box 24,658, Herald, Paris.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY PERSONAL Assistant, 100% bilingual French-English, seeks interesting post with responsibilities and initiative. Excellent references, free to travel if necessary. Please phone to: TRI. 37-97.

FRENCH, 28, truly English-French bilingual. Experienced in U.S. methods of accounting, auditing, reporting, controlling. 8 years' practice with U.S. public-accounting firm. Familiar with French corporate, fiscal regulations. Seeks position Paris area (willing to travel). Write: Box 161, Herald, Paris.

YOUNG, ABLE AND SOUND PROFESSIONAL in Television, Music and Recording Administration. Creativity plus factor 5 years in sensitive positions with major U.S. broadcasting company. Married, 2 children. Interested in permanent assignment. Write to: Box 7,037, Herald Tribune, Paris.

YOUNG MAN, 27, good appearance, dynamic, reliable, speaking perfect French, English, German, good Italian, Spanish and Yugoslavian, all around experience, wants job North or Central Africa or anywhere but Europe. Write: 44,175 PUBLIPRESS, 21 Bld. Bonne-Nouvelle, PARIS-2e.

POSITION WANTED in bank or company with international connections, male, 29, previous experience with banks in U.S.A. and Germany. Management studies French-English-German. Please write: Box 19,421 Herald Paris

ARGENTINE N.W.2 Male, 33, fluent Spanish-French-English, good knowledge commercial law, seeks interesting post Box 4,503, BT, 28 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

BILINGUAL SECRETARY, English/French shorthand, bookkeeping knowledge, seeks interesting position, preferably in American Investment Banking Co. Box 19,437, Herald Paris.

YOUNG LADY, French mother-tongue, fluent English, German, with good experience as P.R. and social secretary. Top references. Seeks position. Paris. Free immediately. Write: Box 72,581, Herald, Paris.

YOUNG LADY seeks part-time job as clerk-typist in travel agency if possible. French-English spoken. Mlle J. HARVEY, 56 Rue de la Montagne-Ste-Genevieve. Paris-5e.

AVAILABLE June, German secretary, English, French, German, for Paris area. Write: Box 72,539, Herald, Paris.

BILINGUAL ENGLISH-FRENCH secretary stenographer-typist seeks position. Please write: Box 72,581, Herald, Paris.

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY (college grad), spoken & written French, seeks job Paris. Call: Paris. 704-06-39.

FEMALE, 27, fluent English-Spanish-French mother-tongue, 3 years experience in executive assistant/secretarial excellent references, background and appearance, can travel, seeks challenging PR post. Box 19,442 Herald, Paris

AVIONICS MARKETING REPRESENTATIVE, 32, resident Canada, experienced U.S., European, other markets. Seeks similar position based London or Continental Europe. Box 7,049,Herald,Paris.

NEW YORK ATTORNEY, 7 1/2 years Securities Litigation, SEC, Corporate, Law Review, seeks challenging position. Box 7,046, Herald, Paris.

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER / ANALYST, American, four years large systems, heavy disk-tape, MBA degree, no relocation expenses. Box 7,045, Herald, Paris.

ATTORNEY with prominent New York City Investment Banking firm, Corporate Finance and SEC expertise, seeks permanent position in Italy or Switzerland. Box 7,044, Herald, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ELECTRONICS - GEOPHYSICS - EDP, 44-year-old German-American, experienced 20 years' manufacturing, international sales-service, 16 years U.S., now Munich, Germany. Willing to travel world wide, seeks challenging position or representation in Europe. Write to: Box 7,042, Herald, Paris.

PRESENTABLE, personable German girl, 23, fluent English, French, seeks stimulating position, free to travel. Write to: Box 7,043, Herald, Paris.

PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT, 43, seeks intelligent employer. Offers heavy experience in industry in various countries. Times being such accepts anything interesting but only within reason. Would relocate. Please write to: Box 7,041, Herald, Paris.

FRENCHMAN, 35 years, engineer "Grande Ecole," Master of Science, English, Spanish fluent, good bases on computers and administration, long technico-commercial experience on equipment goods, seeks position. Please write to: Box 72,598, Herald, Paris.

HIGH-RANKING DIPLOMAT, leaving present position soon, seeking executive position: fluent English, French, Dutch and German. Japanese and other Far-Eastern languages. Wide experience in diplomatical and educational. Write: Box 72,591, Herald, Paris.

FRENCH GIRL, 22, bilingual secretary (English) seeks responsible position in Canada. Canadian visa. Would travel. Write: Mlle BAEUW, 7 Rue Leopold-Bellan, Paris-2e. Phone: 236-83-09.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, perfectly bilingual French-English, excellent references, seeks interesting position. Write: Box 72,602, Herald, Paris.

FRENCH SECRETARY, 29, bilingual shorthand - typist, learning Spanish, seeks job Spain, preferably Madrid. Good references and experience. Write: Box 24,862, Herald, Paris.

HELP WANTED

INTERNATIONAL FIRM ETOILE seeks TOP BILINGUAL FRENCH/ENGLISH EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

English mother tongue, 3 years experience preferred.

Pleasant surroundings and excellent salary.

For appointment call: 267-37-00, EXT. 276.

AMERICAN BANK, CH-ELYSEES AREA, SEEKS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO U.S. VICE PRESIDENT

Top secretarial skills in English and French (including shorthand in both languages) and experience of 3 years minimum in similar position required. Please send c.v. and salary required to: Box 72,554, Herald, Paris.

Replacements in American firms, very good SECRETARIES, ENGLISH-FRENCH, interesting salaries. MINERVE 138 Ave. V.-Hugo, Paris-16e. Tel.: PAS. 67-69. 105 Rue St.-Lazare, Paris-8e (4th floor).

GOVERNESS/TEACHER, refined European; English speaking woman to manage motherless American household. One six-year-old resident child and four teen-age children away in boarding school. Executive father. Efficiency, pleasant personality, interest in children. Modern in thought. Respected position in family. Have adequate household help. Position available July 1 in Costa del Sol, Spain, home for entire summer. Age between 25-50. Send photo, salary required and indication if available after vacation. Box 7,039, Herald, Paris

HELP WANTED

AMERICAN COMPANY, Champs-Elysees, seeks bilingual English-French executive secretary with excellent secretarial skills (shorthand-typist both languages). Please send resumé to: Box 72,582, Herald, Paris.

COMPANY, ST-LAZARE AREA, seeks typist extremely meticulous, perfectly bilingual, English mother-tongue, for dictaphone mail and I.B.M. Director typewriter, 5 x 8 x 13. Paris: 744-75-29.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN, 18-24 max., French or Common Market Countries, willing to travel Europe, requested by INTERNATIONAL COMPANY offering high commissions plus expenses. Please contact: Mr. O'SARA, 10-12 a.m. & 2-5 p.m., 38 Rue de Lisbonne, PARIS, 8e, Metro Villiers or Monceau.

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME. Old best recommended LIFE INSURANCE CO. offers General Agents contract at 100% to all qualified USABDR cleared agents. Send resumé with telephone number to: Box 6,949, Herald, Paris

LAWYER seeks English mother tongue person, with level equivalent to baccalaureat, for intermittent work at home, possibly for translations or restatements, in the definite shape of projects already established in English. Write: Box 24,857, Herald, Paris, who will forward.

PARIS OFFICE OF MAJOR AMERICAN INVESTMENT banking firm seeks a young French-English secretary with good shorthand & typing skills. English mother-tongue preferred but not essential. Please phone: Mrs. Williamson, 742-03-70, Paris, for an appointment.

AMERICAN CLUB for military personnel seeks woman as secretary bookkeeper, fluent English-French, previous experience in both fields required. Open now. Good salary. Send c.v. in English to Mrs. Gates, USO Club, 33 Champs-Elysées, Paris-8e.

AMERICAN FIRM, Marketing, seeks for Brussels young MALE SECRETARY, fluent German, French, English. Write: Mr. WYATT, 236, Ave. Winston Churchill, Brussels 1180.

BILINGUAL (French-English) secretary required by export manager. English shorthand essential. Pleasant area of Thames Valley, 35-minute journey to London. Initial interview in Paris. Brief details to: Mr. C. F. Lake, Staff Manager, High Duty Alloys Ltd, Slough, Buckinghamshire, England.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION needs young English speaking office girl for general office duties (no secretarial qualifications or experience necessary) Phone: Paris, 272-89-49 week beginning 27th April.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY for English correspondence, no shorthand, free now OPE. 74-48 & OPE. 70-98

EUROPEAN REAL ESTATE REPS. needed to handle U.S. land sales. Write: Box 6,970, Herald, Paris

REAL ESTATE REPS: With car. Training given. Contact: WESTWAY, 6 Frankfurt, 36 Vilbeler-Strasse. Tel.: (0611) 280046.

GERMAN/SWISS JOURNALIST wanted to run news section of major American newspapers. Excellent pay, responsibility in London Office for skilful editor with ability to translate English into first-rate German. Box 4,515, HT, 28 Gt. Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

MUTUAL FUNDS first-quality agents required by Italian financial organization to sell Luxembourg balanced fund and real estate (mainly villas, bungalows and plots in lovely Mediterranean southern Italy island). Very interesting commissions for good sales records. Plus extra 4% volume premium. Write: Generale Compagnia di Commercio, 18 Via Domenichino, 20149 Milano, Italy.

REPRESENTATION required for graduate directory in France. Good bonus system and salary. Only French nationals or those with perfect French should apply. Call, Paris: 535-40-50.

WANTED, A TRANSLATOR, French to English and vice-versa, having knowledge and experience of commercial work and statistics. Contact: Commercial Section, Embassy of Pakistan, 18 Rue Lord-Byron, Paris-8e. Call: BAL. 23-32.

MALE AMERICAN VOICE for language laboratory course recording. 2 coming week-ends. Fr. 15.00/hour. Phone to: Paris. BAB. 43-51, before 10 a.m.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING GIRL, EDEN, 3 Rue du Helder, 770-31-05, Paris.

AMERICAN FIRM, NEAR OPERA, seeks bilingual shorthand-typists (French and English shorthand required). Send c.v., references to: Box 72,599, Herald Tribune, Paris.

HELP WANTED

LEADING Paris Travel Agency requires for immediate vacancy in Tour Department, 1 experienced shorthand-typist, used to working on own initiative. Minimum age 25, knowledge of French not essential. This position precludes Summer holidays. Applicants should attend interview at 6 Rue de la Chaussée-d'Antin, 3rd floor, 6:15-7:30 p.m. on Wednesday or Thursday with detailed c.v. Miss COLEDRILL. Tel.: 624-72-32, after 2 p.m.

STOREMAN required—used to goods handling. BRITISH EMBASSY COMMISSARY, 1 Rue d'Anjou, Paris-8e.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN MAN, age 23, desires a COMPANION-TUTOR job with American family June-September. References. Write: Box 7,035, Herald, Paris

EDUCATED, stable American woman, age 44, fair knowledge French, seeks summer job, Europe, with civilized children. Write: Box 7,036, Herald, Paris.

AU-PAIRS, MOTHER'S HELPS, NANNIES for Europe Baxter's Agency Peterborough, England Tel.: 67044

AMERICAN BABY SITTER, AVAILABLE Paris: 548-87-60, after 10:30 a.m.

CHAUFFEUR, English-French, top references Gads, 16 r. Acacias, Paris 17e).

BABYSITTER, speaks English, top references, any time. Paris: 280-57-16.

ENGLISH WIFE, 21, seeks part-time babysitting work, Paris: ANJ. 33-66.

FRENCHMAN, 20, embassy chauffeur, used to Mercedes-Benz 600, American and French cars. Accept travel. Free now. Write: HAVAS 63.843, R. Vivienne 15, Paris.

SPANISH WOMAN, seeks position as lady's maid. Good references. Write: Box 19,456, Herald, Paris.

HELP WANTED

MOTHER'S HELPER. Responsible girl to live with congenial family in Boston suburb, 2 young children; housework. Sufficient time off for night school; weekends free. Will provide transportation, tuition, living expenses and salary. Must stay 1 year. Write immediately: Mrs. Budd, 117 Lowell Rd., Lexington Massachusetts 02173, U.S.A.

QUALIFIED GOVERNESS (Tutor) with 1ST RATE REFERENCES, French-speaking for French family, 3 children (6 & 11). GOOD SALARY. Independent room. Tel.: Paris, Mrs. Grumbach, OPE. 60-31, office hours or SUF. 43-14 evenings. Write: Box 72,577, Herald, Paris.

HOUSEKEEPER COUPLE FOR U.S.A. ENGLISH SPEAKING, good cook, for family, Chicago. Must like children. Starting salary 330-$100 a week. Write: Box 72,569, Herald, Paris. INTERVIEWS PARIS, May 1st thru 8th. Tel.: Mrs. WEISS, 623-98-20

AMERICAN FAMILY wants "bonne à tout faire," must like children, 2 school-age, some English, for Paris immediately. U.S.A. end of July. Good salary. Pleasant home, Paris. POI. 38-54, after 5 p.m.

FRANCO-AMERICAN FAMILY seeks English speaking au-pair, Paris, ELS. 35-97.

BONNE A TOUT FAIRE wanted immediately for American family living in Neuilly. Must enjoy children and speak French and some English. Own room and bath in large home. Will discuss salary and other benefits. Phone: 624-29-95 (Paris).

TO LET REAL ESTATE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

HIGH CLASS NEUILLY Bld. MAURICE BARRES Facing Bois, no opposite, full South, 6th and top floor, 244 sq.m., hall + salon + separate dining-room + 3 bedrooms + 3 bathrooms+3 dressing rooms+pantry and kitchen completely fitted+2 maids' rooms + 2 boxes + 300 sq.m. TERRACE. All fitted for your taste. Very high rent. A. CRUZ: ALM. 22-32.

VICTOR HUGO, 3rd floor, 280 sq.m., 3 receptions + 2 bedrooms + 2 baths + maid's room, FURNISHED, ALM. 22-25.

TO LET REAL ESTATE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

HOUSING PROBLEMS? The American Advisory Service will find the accommodation YOU want 7 AVENUE GRANDE-ARMEE PAS. 43-29.

(Near) CONCORDE, splendid unfurnished flat, character, 7 rooms, 2 baths, large modern kitchen, in excellent condition, wall to wall carpeting, 3 maids' rooms. Fr. 3,300. — AUT. 72-08, a.m.

SEVRES, HIGH CLASS, UNFURNISHED APARTMENT, double living, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, equipped kitchen, carpet, telephone, 2 garages. Fr. 1,500. 553-01-53.

Ave. MONTAIGNE splendid unfurnished apartment, large terrace, 2 baths, kitchen, ultra modern, telephone. Fr. 4,750. ELY. 89-87.

5TH, PANTHEON, adorable small duplex, kitchen, bath, telephone, visible beams, FURNISHED WITH CHARACTER. Fr. 500. — 285-11-06.

16th 2 ROOMS, kitchen, bath, telephone, garage, VERY HIGH CLASS. Fr. 1,100. — PAS. 54-41.

16th FOCH, unfurnished, extraordinary NEAR BOIS, salon, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, maids' room, phone, 1-year lease minimum. Fr. 3,500 + charges. — POI. 56-55, Ext. 239.

Ave. HENRI-MARTIN, new, large double living + 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, kitchen, telephone, maid's room and box possible. Fr. 2,650. — PAS. 06-65.

MONTMARTRE, unfurnished studio; 2 small rooms, kitchenette, bath. Fr. 530. THOMAS, 22 rue Feutrier, Paris-18e (from 11 a.m.-8 p.m.). No agency.

CONCORDE: 5 Rue Cambon. OPE. 75-22. Rooms, Studios private shower, carpet, phone, service included: daily Fr. 35, monthly from Fr. 650.

DIRECT FROM OWNER: 1st-class flat, no fees. 7th, near Hilton. SOL. 56-80, a.m.

NEUILLY, well furnished double living, 4 bedrooms, 2 terraces, ultra-modern kitchen, bath, high rent. — SAB. 06-63.

METRO ARGENTINE, studio, all comfort Fr. 1,000. Call: 380-57-66.

NEUILLY, new, 130 sq.m., living, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, furnished, garage. Fr. 2,000. — ELY. 06-41.

15TH, METRO BOUCICAUT, new, charming studio, FURNISHED, modern kitchen, bath, carpet, elevator, central heating, balcony. Fr. 650. 531-58-26.

15TH: Large modern studio, bath, kitchen, top floor. Fr. 750. — TUR. 58-40.

MAILLOT, with balcony, on garden, new, charming and furnished rooms, all comfort, phone. Fr. 800. — BAL. 99-73.

PARC ST.-CYR, furnished modern apartment, on Western autoroute, 2 bedrooms, landscaped garden, swimming-pool. Bargain. At Fr. 750 per month. Telephone: AUT. 16-13.

VERSAILLES (near Pershing), modern building, large apartment, salon, dining-room, 3 bedrooms (5 beds), kitchen, 2 baths, garage 2 cars, well furnished. — BAL. 86-98.

BOULEVARD NEY, 3d floor, quiet, bright, smart furnished apartment, large entrance, living, bedroom, kitchen, bath, telephone, central heating, elevator. Fr. 900. — BAL. 36-30.

PLACE MALESHERBES, high-class building, furnished studio, modern kitchen, bath, telephone, heating, 5th floor, elevator. — BAL. 86-98.

16TH & 17TH Arrdt., 2 furnished rooms, bathroom, kitchen, telephone, for 6 months. Fr. 600 and 700. — RIC. 40-98.

7TH, new unfurnished 5-room apartment. Fr. 1,800. — ETO. 18-49.

TROCADERO, studio, shower, telephone. Fr. 550. — DOR. 31-62, a.m.

PTE. DAUPHINE, unfurnished 5-room apartment, 110 sq.m., F. 1,500. ETO. 14-91.

Ave. FOCH, sumptuous 5 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, telephone, maid's room, garage, modernly furnished, free for 6 months. — ETO. 24-58.

TO LET REAL ESTATE

PARIS AND SUBURBS

RUEIL-MALMAISON, In a park behind the chateau, wonderful high-class furnished property, could be let unfurnished, top comfort, reception, 3 sitting-rooms, dining-room, 7 bedrooms, 4 baths, 4 maids' rooms, 1 bath, 1 shower, 2-car garage, 8,000 sq.m., park, tennis, High price. — MIR. 03-80.

GEORGE-V: Luxurious apartments, 1:2 rooms and 1:3 rooms. Very high class.

TROCADERO: Studio, furnished, all comfort, phone. TV. Fr. 600. — 256-29-27.

NEUILLY, near BOIS, unfurnished apartment, 4 rooms, kitchen, 2 baths, 173 sq.m., balcony, maid's room, garage. TRO. 37-11.

MARAIS, high-class building, high floor, balcony, quiet, on garden, 2 rooms, unfurnished, kitchen, bath, all comfort. Luxuriously equipped and decorated, carpet, telephone. Fr. 850 + justified small key money. — ARC. 35-24.

ETOILE, on large avenue, 6 rooms, furnished. Fr. 3,200. — POI. 87-57.

FOCH, unfurnished 9 rooms, 4 baths. Fr. 3,250. — ELY. 93-61.

PLACE MALESHERBES, high class, luxurious salon + dining-room + 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, telephone, apartment period furnished, maid's room, garage. Fr. 1,500. — 225-48-63.

MONTMARTRE owner, sparkling Duplex, splendid view, com